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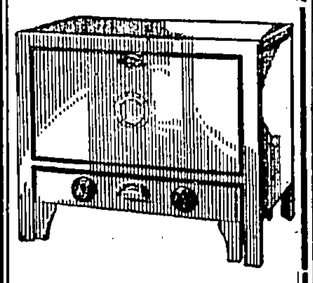

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WOMAN FLIES SOLO ACROSS ATLANTIC

MISS EARHEART LANDS IN IRELAND

SPECTACULAR FLIGHT THRILLS WORLD

CAME DOWN BECAUSE OF PETROL LEAKAGE.

"I'VE DONE IT"—SHE 'PHONES

London, Yesterday.

Mrs. Putnam (Miss Amelia Earheart) landed at Londonderry after flying across the Atlantic from Harbour Grace, New Foundland.

The spectacular and daring flight marks the first time a woman pilot has accomplished the Atlantic flight. Miss Earheart, who had previously flown from America to Europe as a passenger, flew solo and her feat is one of the outstanding flights in the history of aviation.

Miss Earheart landed on a field one mile from Londonderry. She decided to come down owing to a slight leakage in the petrol gauge.

She announced her arrival by telephoning triumphantly: "I've done it."

TWO ATLANTIC FLIGHTS.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, Yesterday.

Two trans-Atlantic flights commenced to-day, which is the fifth anniversary of Colonel Charles Lindbergh's famous New York to Paris flight.

The Dornier Dox started from Hollywood, New Foundland, at 8 a.m., Greenwich Meantime, its destination being the Azores, from where she is returning to Germany.

So far no news has been received of Mrs. Putnam, who was expected in Paris at 2 p.m. to-day.—Reuter.

Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, Yesterday.

Mrs. George Putnam, the wife of the well-known publisher, formerly Miss Amelia Earheart, the first woman passenger in a trans-Atlantic aeroplane, has started on a solo flight to Paris.—Reuter.

THE FIRST RECORD-BREAKER.

It is possible that Miss Earheart, who established the first woman's international flight record on July 6, 1930, when she flew over a 64-mile course at 181 miles an hour, is flying an autogyro as she has discussed the feasibility of such a flight.

However, it is more likely that her machine is a cabin monoplane, probably tri-motored.

No woman has yet flown the Atlantic. Many of the world's outstanding aviatrix have contemplated the project, but Miss Nicholls' crash last year discouraged many.

Miss Earheart is a very experienced pilot and is considered in aviation circles capable of such a flight.

FLYING RECORDS.

Miss Earheart, who is one of the foremost women aviators in the United States, holds a number of flying records.

She was one of the first to experiment with the autogyro plane, in which machine she has made several successful flights.

EARLIER ATTEMPT.

Miss Earheart's keenest rival for flying honours in the United States is Miss Ruth Nicholls, who made an abortive attempt to fly the Atlantic last year, her machine crashing into the sea a few miles off Harbour Grace.

STRANGE FACTS ABOUT LINDBERGH CASE

POLICE CROSS-EXAMINE AGED PROFESSOR

WHY HE HANDED $50,000 TO KIDNAPPERS.

MINISTER'S STUBBORN STAND

New York, Yesterday.

The entanglements of the Lindbergh baby tragedy continue to excite public interest.

At Bronx the Grand Jury are now investigating the circumstances in which Dr. Condon, the aged University Professor, was induced to hand over $50,000 ransom to the supposed kidnappers.

(Continued on Page 9.)

U.S. LADIES IN GOOD FORM

Britain Loses All Three Foursomes.

FLYING START IN GOLF TOURNEY.

Joyce Wethered Stages A "Come Back"

Helen Hicks Plays Brilliant Game.

London, Yesterday.

The United States had a flying start in the first official British and America women's golf match at Wentworth to-day, winning all of the three foursomes.

The results were:—

Miss Collet Vare and Miss Hill beat Miss Joyce Wethered and Miss Morgan, one up.

Miss Helen Hicks and Miss Van Wie beat Miss Enid Wilson and Miss Watson, 2 and 1.

Miss Orcutt and Miss Cheney beat Miss Gourlay and Miss Park, one up.—Reuter.

A Five Record.

Miss Helen Hicks, who won the American women's championship last year, defeated Miss Enid Wilson, the holder, and also her country-woman, Miss Collet Vare, in the American Open Championship in 1931.

Miss Wethered's "Come-Back."

It is interesting to recall that Miss Joyce Wethered has staged a "come-back" after her retirement in 1930, when she lost the Championship to Miss J. Fishwick. Miss Wethered first gained the title in 1922, losing it in the following year to Miss D. Chambers, whom she defeated in 1924. She held the title until 1926, when it was won by Miss C. Leitch.

NEW AIR SERVICE IN N. CHINA

Lanchowfu to Urumchi in One Day.

TEST FLIGHTS IN PROGRESS

Nanking, Yesterday.

Having successfully inaugurated the Lanchowfu-Sianfu air service, the Eurasia Aviation Corporation is planning test flights between Lanchowfu and Urumchi, the capital of Sinkiang, during June and expect to inaugurate a public service in July.

The route of 1,500 miles separating Lanchowfu from Urumchi is expected to be flown in one day.—Reuter.

CHANCELLOR ILL WITH GOUT

Hopes to Attend the House Next Week.

FINANCE BILL DEBATE

London, Yesterday.

The Committee stage of the Finance Bill will begin in the House of Commons when Parliament resumes on Monday after the Whitsuntide recess.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who has had a recurrence of gout while on holiday in the country, is at present confined to bed but he hopes to be back in the Commons sometime next week.—British Wireless Service.

PLEA FOR ANGLO-IRISH FRIENDSHIP

STRIKING SPEECH BY MR. J. H THOMAS

DANGER OF DRIFTING FROM BRITAIN.

THE SANCTITY OF TREATIES

"We believe that the prosperity of the Irish Free State is bound up with the prosperity of Great Britain," declared the Dominions Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, in the course of a speech at Hove yesterday. "It is, therefore, in the interests of both countries to remain linked together within the British Commonwealth."

Mr. Thomas added, however, that the British Government could not negotiate for fresh agreements if the existing ones were violated.

NOT A QUESTION OF STATUS.

London, Yesterday.

A plea for Anglo-Irish friendship was made by Mr. J. H. Thomas in a speech at Hove today in which the Dominions Secretary dwelt on the improvement of Anglo-Irish relations since 1921.

He declared that it would not be the fault of the British Government if all this advance were wasted. He stood by every word of his recent statements concerning the attitude of the British Government in relation to the Free State, but emphasised that in making them he was not basing the British position on any constitutional theory or question of status, but simply on the sanctity of treaties and the maintenance of agreements.

They had no choice but to adopt this attitude that they could not negotiate for fresh

(Continued on Page 9.)

POLITICAL CRISIS IN JAPAN

MINISTER LACKING IN CONFIDENCE

ADMIRAL TOGO CALLED IN CONSULTATION.

ELECTION OF PREMIER DEFERRED

Tokyo, Yesterday.

The seriousness of the present crisis is indicated by the fact that Mr. Saionji for the first time appears to lack confidence in his own judgment to decide whom to recommend to the Throne.

Even the National hero, Admiral Togo, who so far has scrupulously refrained from entering the political arena, has been called in consultation.

Others to be consulted are Marshal Uyehara, Count Yamamoto, in addition to leading statesmen whose opinion is sounded on such occasions as a formality.

Although nearly a week has passed, the final decision regarding the Premiership appears likely to be further deferred, though the new ministry is virtually certain to be a super party. Reuter.

What The Army Wants.

Tokyo, May 20.

General Muto, Director-General of Military Education, and Lieut.-General Mazaki, vice-Chief of the General Staff, visited General Araki this morning and intimated that the Army is not prepared to support a purely party Cabinet as it is convinced that only a National Cabinet is able to command confidence. The support of the Nation is necessary to bring the country safely through the present crisis.

Indications are that Baron Hiranuma is likely to be summoned to form a Cabinet to-morrow.

Suzuki Opens Campaign.

Tokyo, May 20.

Strengthening the national defence and the reform of diplomatic methods were two of the policies strongly advocated by Mr. Suzuki, when speaking at the Seiyukai convention this morning on the occasion of his installation as President of the party.

Emphasising the necessity of a national awakening, Mr. Suzuki also stressed the importance of taking steps for the relief of economic distress, especially in the farming districts, the purification of politics and the guidance of peoples' thoughts.

Final Recommendation.

Tokyo, Later.

Mr. Saionji is expected to consult Admiral Togo and Admiral Osumi to-morrow morning regarding the political situation and make a final recommendation to the Emperor in the afternoon or on Monday morning.—Reuter.

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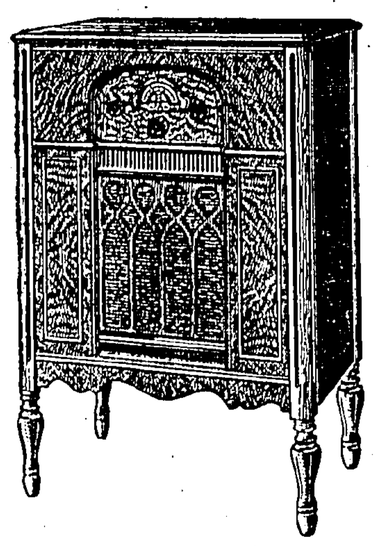
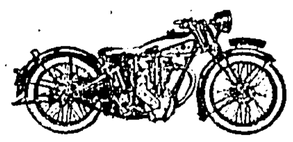


GOLDEN VALVES
WITH THE
GOLDEN VOICE

Norton

THE UNAPPROACHABLE



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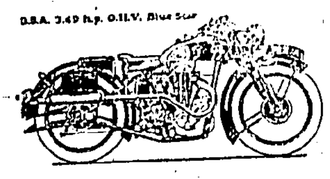

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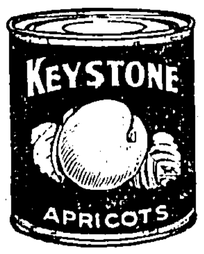

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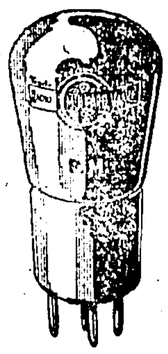

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The Sincere Company's Success

Last Year's Working Result Unparalled

In Spite Of Depression

Best In 32 Years' Business History

Owing to depressed condition prevalent in China, many firms have suffered losses with the exception of the Sincere Company whose experience is unparelled in Hong Kong.

The meeting was called on May 14 on Sincere's Roof Garden for the direction of Directors for the coming year and the adoption of their balance sheet. A brief description of the meeting is as follows.

The whole Roof Garden was nicely decorated and microphones and loud speakers were installed throughout the whole six floors of the entire store. The audience were presented with exclusive telephone directories, calenders, balance sheet and specimen of pass books, which marked a new departure in the company meetings.

Attendance.

Personnel present:—Messrs. Choy Hing, Chairman of Directors; Ma Ying-piu, the Founder and Managing Director; Ma Wing-chan, Director and Advisor; Wong Chee, Managing Director of the Shanghai branch; Ma Ping-yip, Sub-Manager of Shanghai branch; Chan Chi-ming, Chief Secretary, and Directors Ma Man-chung, S. Hong Sling, Wong Kin-cho, Harr Choong Jowe, Mr. Joe-yung, James O'Chew, Cheng Man-yiu, Kwan Hong-key and Ma Wai-but, together with shareholders numbering over two hundred. The meeting was opened with refreshments with Mr. Choy Hing in the chair. He thanked the staff for their efforts and co-operation.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted and the announcement and adoption of last year's balance sheet followed. After the date of distribution of bonus had been fixed, Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming were re-elected Auditors for the ensuing year.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Ma Ying-piu, Wong Chee, Cheuk She-wo, Chan See, Ma Man-fai, Ma Ping-yip and shareholder Wong Hau-sang who gave various reports and aspects of the company and its branches. Election of Directors followed and the result was announced later in the day.

Chairman's Remarks.

Mr. Choy Hing said:—I take pleasure to announce that our profit for the last year exceeds $2,500,000 which represents the best record during the whole history of the company in 32 years. It must be remembered that last year the conditions in China generally were very much depressed by exchange and above all we had floods in North China and the Japanese aggression in Shanghai. The credit of this gratifying result is due to the unfailing courage of our Founder and Managing Director and his assistants. Furthermore, for the first time during the year under review we have the valuable assistance of three young but experienced colleagues who have taken part in the management of all our three branches—Ma Man-fai in the head office Hong Kong, Ma Luck-pun, Canton and Wm. W. L. Ma, Shanghai. We can confidently anticipate further success will be achieved for the coming year. I am sure that all shareholders will join with me in extending to them our best thanks and sincere support.

Founder's Speech.

The Founder and Managing Director, Mr. Ma Ying-piu said:—I wish to recall to your memory the romantic history of our company since we started 32 years ago with a small capital of $25,000. By upholding our principle of Sincerity, we have emerged from the pioneering days to the largest chain of departmental stores in China with a capital of $10,000,000. You might not realize that we have not only been supplying the requirements of the public, but also numerous talented men who have left us and are engaging in other important enterprises through the education and experience gained from our organization. I can safely say that in practically every part of China and many other places abroad, you will find old colleagues of ours who will confirm my statement that Sincere's is a practical commercial institution in China.

You have already known, no doubt, that we have night school classes for our juniors to help them in the subjects of English, Chinese, arithmetic and salesmanship. The result is more than gratifying and we shall maintain this activity of ours at any cost. I also wish to remind our shareholders of the various factories we have, such as aerated waters, perfumery and toilet articles, which have contributed not only superior productions but have given employment to thousands of fellow countrymen. I sincerely hope that our shareholders as well as our young but enthusiastic colleagues will follow our cause in order that even greater success may be achieved to the glory of our predecessors.

Other Speakers.

The Managing Director, Shanghai, Mr. Wong Chee, said:—I am more than gratified to inform you that in spite of the depression in China we have been able to maintain our profits. I can assure you that to make profits in places where competition is keen and prices have been handicaped by heavy import duties, coupled with an adverse exchange rate is not an easy task. Shareholders can rest assured that everything possible has been done to insure normal conditions as obtained prior to the recent Japanese aggression.

Mr. Cheuk She-wo said:—I need hardly add to what Mr. Wong has remarked in regard to the general conditions prevalent. I am pleased that our Canton branch has made at least an appreciable profit through the support of our shareholders and the co-operation of the staff. We are anticipating that directly the Canton-Hankow Railway has been completed, a large volume of business will result. Our Oriental Hotel in Canton can be considered as one of the best with every modern convenience. We wish to tender our heartiest welcome to any of our shareholders who may be in or around Canton at any time to pay us a visit, so that their suggestions will be to our advantage.

Mr. Chen See said:—Among many principles of our company I should like to emphasize that we owe our success to "Sincerity" upon which we conduct all our business. We also have our branch in London where all Eropean goods are purchased. Novelties from France, Germany and Italy can be obtained without the slightest difficulty. Before I close I wish to tender our thanks to our supporters of the Press and the guidance of our Directors.

Mr. Ma Man-fai's Speech.

This day is to be remembered as it is the most memorable meeting for the last 32 years. The Chairman has just told us that our success was partly due to the few young colleagues who have been invited to join our management. I wish to say that without the guidance and experience of our older members such success would not have been achieved.

Our founder has just remarked that we are one of the most important commercial institutions in the Far East and I want to verify his statement by saying that in practically all departmental stores in Hong Kong, Shanghai and Canton, nay, probably the whole of China and Malaya, one will find graduates from the Sincere Institution.

It has been known that a new company is being formed which might be of interest to our shareholders. I can assure you that as the pioneer of department stores, with our huge capital and wholehearted co-operation of our staff, we shall not be unduly affected. On the contrary, this new competition will stimulate trade in general, and departmental stores in particular, so that our share of business may be even greater. We have under the flag of Sincere's more than 5,000 experienced employees, and this arose from the negligible number of 25 in 1900.

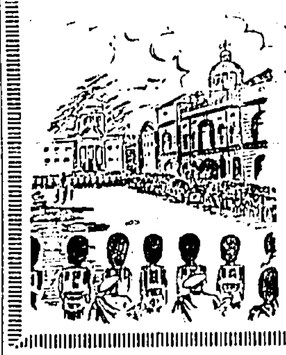
During recent weeks several leading commercial colleges have sent commercial and industrial delegates to make inspections and studies in our store. They were deeply impressed with our efficient organisation in advertising and salesmanship. I am glad that our commercial institutions of to-day are showing so much interest in store management, which has been neglected hitherto. A trend of events that should be further encouraged. I am confident that with the hearty support of our shareholders we shall achieve greater success to the benefit of all concerned.

Shareholder's Suggestion.

Mr. Wong Hau-sang, manager of the Commercial Press, Hong Kong, remarked that with an organisation like Sincere's there should be a head office controlling and supervising activities of all the branches. Accounts of different branches can be then verified, the efficiency of staff could then be obtained to the highest degree possible and above all the project of each branch could be submitted for consideration.

The result of the election of Directors was as follow:—

Messrs.	
Choy Hing	566,700 votes
Ma Man-chung	542,633 „
Harr Choong Jowe	536,051 „
Ma Joe-yung	535,805 „
Ma Wing-chan	527,330 „
Jan Con-sang	526,059 „
Wong Kin-cho	524,671 „
Hong Sling	516,992 „
Kwan Hong-kei	487,004 „
Choy Tin-yat	486,068 „
James O'Chew	469,196 „
Lam Woo	466,156 „
Ma Hoon-bew	463,680 „
Ma Wai-but	462,741 „
Cheng Man-yiu	453,501 „
Hong Sling, Jr.	446,828 „



LONDON TOPICS

From Our Own Correspondent

London, April 23.

Eros Floodlights.

Lamp standards 26ft. high and weighing 1¼ ton each were being erected in Piccadilly-circus on April 16 as part of a new electric lighting system. It is believed the circus will be made the brightest spot in Europe and the Empire.

When the new lights are switched on, one night in May—in time for the London season—Eros and the surrounding buildings will be flooded with light for the first time. In 1910 the electric arc lights which then illuminated the circus were replaced by gas; now electricity resumes control.

Four of the twelve standards around the circus, those immediately surrounding the Shaftsbury Memorial, have been made of solid bronze, so that they will "weather" to the same colour as the basin of the memorial. For economy's sake the rest are of cast-iron, painted to look like bronze. All will carry 1,500 watt lamps.

* * *

Banns Called After 108 Years.

Banns of marriage were called for the first time for over 100 years on April 17 at the Chelsea Old Church, on the Chelsea Embankment, one of the oldest churches in London. Since 1824, when the new parish church of St. Luke's, Sidney Street, took over the rites from the old church, it has remained unlicensed for marriages.

The only weddings that have taken place in it during these 108 years have been those for which the Archbishop of Canterbury had granted a special licence. This to-day costs £25. About a dozen such weddings have taken place there during the past twenty-five years.

Chelsea Old Church is rich in historical associations. The chancel is 13th century, and among the commemoration stones inside the building, whose inscriptions are almost obliterated by age, there is one dated 1451.

The More Chapel, to the east of the chancel, is dedicated to Sir Thomas More, who served in the choir, at the time when Henry VIII. was lord of the manor. The late Archbishop of Canterbury, after his retirement, was a seat-holder and a regular worshipper in the church.

* * *

Prince of Wales as A Handyman.

The Prince of Wales demonstrated his skill as a handyman when he paid a visit to the "Daily Mail" Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia on April 21.

In the Post Office communication section, where he was received by Sir Kinsley Wood, the Postmaster-General, he spent some time in a model cable manhole. An official demonstrated how the cables were stripped of their paper insulation, and the Prince thereupon took the pliers from the official and performed the operation immediately without breaking the wire.

"The Prince is the first man I have seen remove the insulation without breaking the wire at the first attempt," the official declared afterwards.

The Prince watched a demonstration of the automatic telephone apparatus and saw the new service by which long-distance trunk calls can be put through in ninety seconds.

* * *

Lapse from Gold Standard.

The effect on employment of the abandonment by Britain of the Gold Standard is one of the points discussed in the annual report, issued on Tuesday, of the Ministry of Labour.

Although unemployment was, over 1931 as a whole, more severe than during any previous year since records have been maintained, the continuous increase in the number of persons unemployed which persisted throughout 1930 was arrested.

Until the end of September the position continued to deteriorate. But, says the report, from the end of September, when the Gold Standard was abandoned, there was a distinct improvement.

Between the beginning of January and the end of September the number of unemployed rose from 2,411,000 to 2,804,000.

By December 21 the figures had fallen to 2,602,000.

Compared with the decrease of 202,000 in the last three months, there were increases of 294,000 and 139,000 in the same periods of 1930 and 1929.

Another indication of the improvement is provided by the estimate of the number of insured persons in employment. This was:

9,326,000 in September,
9,436,000 in October,
9,511,000 in November,
9,593,000 in December.

Except in the case of cotton, the report states, the improvement in the export trade which was expected to follow the departure from the Gold Standard did not materialise save to a minor extent.

This was due to a variety of causes, including the steps taken by foreign countries to neutralise the advantages which would otherwise have accrued to Britain from the depreciation in sterling.

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T. E. Pearce, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell, A. M. Compton, Esq., M. T. Johnson, Esq., G. Mishin, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., T. H. B. Shaw, Esq., J. P. Warren, Esq.
V. M. Grayburn, Esq., Chief Manager.

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BATAVIA	MALACCA
BOMBAY	MANILA
CALCUTTA	MUAR (Johore)
CANTON	MUKDEN
CHEFOO	NEW YORK
COLOMBO	PEIPING
DAIREN	PENANG
FOOCHOW	RANGOON
HAIPHONG	SAIGON
HAMBURG	SAN FRANCISCO
HANKOW	SHANGHAI
HARBIN	SINGAPORE
HONGKEW	SOURABYA
ILOILO	SUNGEI PATANI
IPOH	TIENTSIN
JOHORE	TOKIO
KOBE	TSINGTAO
KOWLOON	YOKOHAMA
KUALA LUMPUR	

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hong Kong, 5th April, 1932.

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BRANCHES:

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Battambang	Fort-Bayard	
Cantho	Hankow	Djibouti
Haiphong	Hongkong	Noumea
Hanoi	Mongtze	
Thanh-Hoa	Peping	Papeete
Hue	Shanghai	Pondicheri
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Quinhon		
Tourane		
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Calcutta	Lugano	Southampton
Cannes	Luxor	Singapore
Colombo	Marseilles	St. Moritz
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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

U. S. Manufacturers Flock Into Britain

Gigantic Plan To Capture European Markets

EFFECT OF THE NEW TARIFFS.

London, April 4.

This is feasible now that tariffs have been introduced which will protect these industries while they are growing and supplying British markets, and the scheme is greatly aided by our going off the gold standard, which makes it possible in many cases to produce goods of American design here more cheaply than they can be made in their home factories.

Mr. Milton C. Haas, the millionaire American, acting for Consolidated Chemical Industries, of Delaware and the Stauffer Chemical Company of San Francisco, a £10,000,000 combine, of which he is the vice-president, decided after a two months' survey of Europe to establish a factory in England.

And two representatives of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., the American bankers, opened negotiations in London for the building of factories valued at £3,000,000 for American companies.

20,000 Workers Employed.

During the past six months four great American companies have opened factories near London:—

The Norton Grinding Wheel Company at Welwyn.

The Kelsey Hayes Wheels Company at Dagenham.

The Hoover Suction Sweeper Company at Perivale.

The Briggs' Bodies Corporation at Dagenham.

These factories cost approximately £500,000 to build, and employ more than 20,000 British workmen.

Several smaller American companies have emulated them, among them being the Erie Resister Company and the L. Hart Heggemann Company, who have opened model factories in London.

This situation, however, has another aspect. Many American companies established in England for a number of years as agencies or distributing offices for imported U.S. goods are closing down.

Bad For U.S. Workers.

This has caused more than 1,000 American employees in Great Britain, including highly-paid executives and skilled technicians, to be thrown out of work and thereby compelled to return to the United States.

Prominent American business men, a representative of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, and an official of the Department of Commerce at the American Embassy, expressed the opinion that the days of the agencies for imported American goods in England are over, and that they will be replaced by factories which produce solely for the European markets.

"This closing down of American agencies does not necessarily mean a decrease in the U.S. export trade," the official of the American Department of Commerce said. "It means that in some cases companies who cannot afford to build factories in this country are closing down their offices here, because their stronger American competitors, by producing in England, have swallowed their business.

"We expect, indeed, that this move to bring the U.S. factories for the European markets to England will actually increase American exports, as it will bring our manufacturers closer to their market and enable them to compete better with other nationals."

Ottawa Conference.

Many American manufacturers are awaiting the result of the Ottawa Conference before deciding to build here, as they anticipate a victory for Empire Free Trade. This, they believe, will duplicate the conditions under which America's prosperity was founded, for in the United States of America there is the equivalent of Empire Free Trade in that there is no tariff barrier between any of the forty-eight States of the Union.

American industries, too, have been protected since the end of the last century by an ever-increasing tariff on imported goods.

In many cases these British-American factories do not compete with our own manufacturers, as they supply articles not made in the Empire, and in some instances they supply material to British makers which enables the latter to produce more cheaply. Such is the case of Consolidated Chemical Industries and the Stauffeur Chemical Company.

"Our companies will make some thirty basic chemicals in England, and these will only be supplied to manufacturers, as they are only be supplied to manufacturers, as they are only useful in aiding in the production of manufactured goods," Mr. Milton C. Haas said.

WORK FOR BRITAIN.

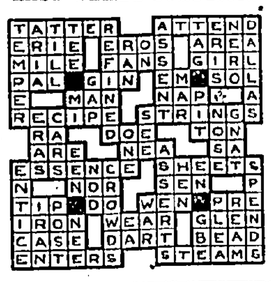
Big Order for Danish Wireless Station.

The Financial Times on April 9 was informed that the Danish Government has placed an important order in England for a new broadcasting station for Kalundborg. It is to be one of the most powerful stations in Europe, having a carrier power of 60 kilowatts, increased by modulation to 100 kilowatts.

The equipment for the station will be manufactured in the London factories of Standard Telephones and Cables and will be put into service early next year.

Standard Telephones and Cables is controlled by International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, the big American communications group.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION.



SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR THE WING ON CO.

Net Profit for 1931 of $6,280,000.

FOUR MILLION INCREASE

The much complained of trade depression notwithstanding, another successful year of trading has placed the Wing On Company in a very sound financial position. All branches of the Company have materially increased their turnover by substantial amounts.

The Hong Kong office shows a surplus of $1,010,000, and the Shanghai office a surplus of $2,230,000. The Insurance Company's surplus is $260,000, while the increase of policy reserve is $300,000.

The net profit of the Wing On joint companies total $6,280,000, and of this amount $2,410,000 will be paid as dividend to shareholders and $518,000 as bonus to the Staff.

The turnover for 1931 has increased by $4,000,000 as compared with 1930. The capital of the Company is now $30,000,000, and 16,000 people are in its employment.

SHARE MARKET.

No Material Alteration in Rates.

The opening was somewhat quieter this morning, attention being mainly occupied with the approaching Settlement.

There was, howeverfl no material alternation in rates.

Sales.

Hong Kong Banks, $1,540.
Providents (old), $4.95.
Hong Kong Lands, $77½.
Humphreys, $15.40/15½
Hong Kong Trams, $21½.
Star Ferries, $92.
Hong Kong Electrics, $74¾.
Telephones (P.P.), $23.90.
Dairy Farms, $28.
Constructions (new), $1¾.
Govt. Loans, 2 per cent. Premium.

Buyers.

Hong Kong Banks, $1,535.
Canton Insurances, $1,200 X. Div.
Union Insurances, $470.
China Fire Insurances, $590.
Douglases, $26½.
Union Waterboats, $20.
Benguets, $16.
Raubs, $38.
Benguet Explorations, 31 cents.
H.K. & K. Wharves, $144.
Providents (old), $4.90.
Providents (new), $2.20.
Hong Kong Lands, $77.
Shanghai Lands, Tls. 27¼.
Humphreys $15¼.
Hong Kong Realties, $11.60.
Ewo Cottons, Tls. 13.40.
Yaumati Ferries (old), $32½.
Yaumati Ferries (new), $31½.
Macao Eelctrics, $24.
Telephones (P.P.), $23¾.
Canton Ices, $5½.
Hong Kong Ropes, $13½.
Watsons (old), $14.
Watsons (new), $13.60.
Mackintoshs, $20.
Wallace Harpers, $12.

Sellers.

China Underwriters, $3.90.
South China Motors "B", $12.
S.C. Enterprises, $8¾.
Constructions (new), $1¾.

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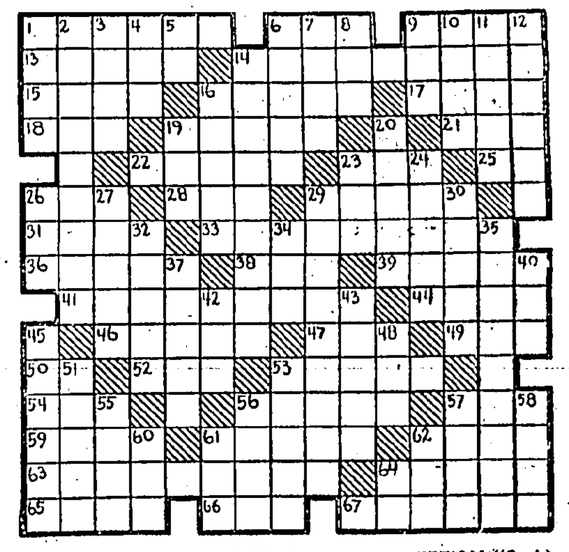
OUR CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



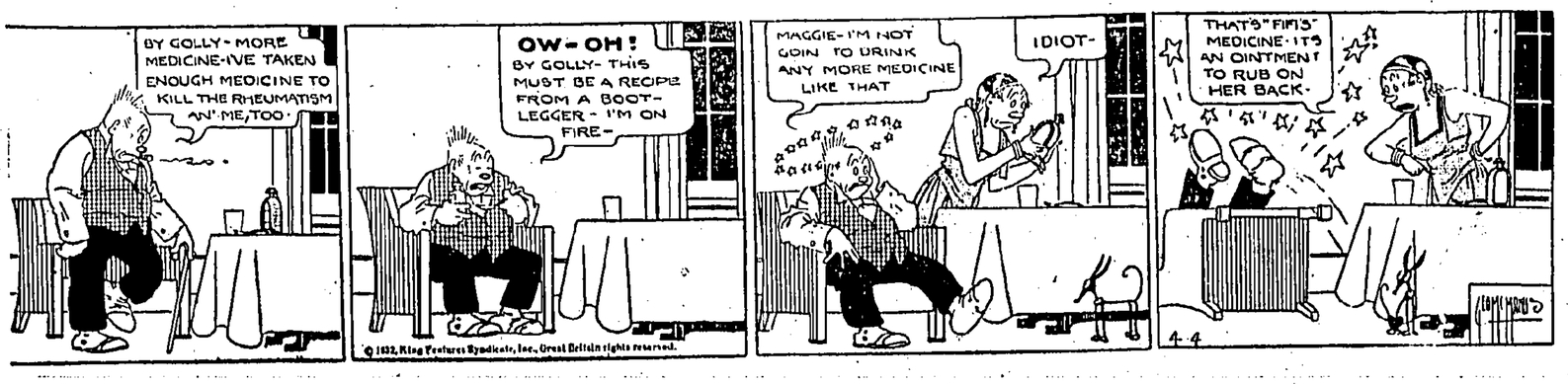
HORIZONTAL
1-Suave
6-Large serpent
9-Writing fluids
13-Wants
14-Plan of action
15-Refrigerates
16-Same as feeze
17-Dash
18-Rocky peak
19-Scope
21-Boy
22-Capital of France
23-Soft food
25-Football position (abbr.)
26-Boy's nickname
28-Moist
29-Satisfies
31-Native minerals
33-Floating wrecks
36-Democracy (Gr.)
38-Neptune (abbr.)
39-Nostrils
41-Reproduce
44-Precise
46-Awaken
47-Newspaper managers (abbr.)
49-American author
50-Recording secretary (abbr.)
52-Soak

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)
53-Hit
54-Pronoun
56-Article of furniture
57-Annex
59-Memorandum
61-Embankment
62-Fight
63-Tourist
64-Variety of silk
65-Withered
66-Father
67-Raids

VERTICAL
1-Single item
2-Regained
3-Malt beverage
4-Paid announcements (abbr.)
5-Province of Canada (abbr.)
6-Boasts
7-Scop
8-One-spot
9-Suffix same as id
10-Void
11-Enclosure (S. Afr. D.)
12-Transmitter
14-Repentance
16-Got on
19-Crude

VERTICAL (Cont.)
20-Dead language
23-Chum
24-Nut
26-Incline the head
27-Hesitate
29-A month
30-Remove the covering from
32-Deep sleep
34-The tumeric (Tahiti)
35-Less important
37-Skidded
40-Bishop's jurisdiction
42-Suffix, one who
43-Magistrate of ancient Rome
45-Reproduces with type
48-Saints (abbr.)
51-Mercantile establishment
53-Hoarded
55-Asterisk
58-Web-like membrane
57-Musical number
58-Stains
60-Day before an event
61-Lawyer's degree (abbr.)
62-In place of
64-Month (abbr.)

BRINGING UP FATHER.



HONG KONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Donations and Subscriptions are now due and can be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. Wynne Jones, 161, The Peak.

HONG KONG BATSMEN FAIL ON DEAD, EASY WICKET AT SHANGHAI

FOUR WICKETS DOWN FOR 50

36 Maiden Overs Slow Down Scoring

SAYER'S STEADY KNOCK FOR 19

RICHARDSON HIT TWICE BEFORE DISMISSED.

MITCHELL'S "DUCK"

SPECIAL TO THE "SUNDAY HERALD."

(From Our Own Staff Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Yesterday.

The thirtieth Hong Kong-Shanghai Interport match was commenced at 3.30 yesterday afternoon, on the International Recreation Club ground, after three inspections had been made of the wicket. It was found impossible to play on the usual Interport ground as it was under water. There was a large crowd present, the majority being ladies, and the sun was shining. At the close of play, Hong Kong had scored 50 runs for the loss of 4 wickets.

Capt. E. J. R. Mitchell was successful with the toss (this was his main hope all along) and decided to send Hong Kong in to bat on a dead, easy wicket. The pitch was drying.

J. E. Richardson and G. R. Sayer, Hong Kong's opening pair, played very cautiously, treating even full tosses with respect. Consequently runs came painfully slow, and, after an hour's play, the pair had collected only 12 runs, of which Richardson claimed four, before he was caught by Barson.

Sayer was joined by Ernie Fincher, and together they added 18 runs, before Sayer was out l.b.w. to Mansel-Smith, who had relieved Elliott.

Partnered by Pat Madar, Fincher batted enterprisingly, and the pair added 19 valuable runs in bright style, before Fincher was caught at the wicket by Coward, in trying to snick a ball from Leach.

Mitchell failed, being stumped by Coward, one run later for a "duck," off Divecha.

The Shanghai bowlers did not display any brilliance, the best being Booth. Leach was disappointing. Six bowlers were tried and four proved successful, claiming a wicket each.

J. E. RICHARDSON. G. R. SAYER.

Hong Kong's opening pair, who scored twelve runs for the first wicket, after batting for exactly an hour. Richardson, although scoring only four, batted more convincingly than Sayer, who made 19.

The Play in Detail.

Play in the Interport match commenced on the International Recreation Club ground at 3.30 this afternoon. Mitchell won the toss, and decided to bat first, sending in Sayer and Richardson to open for Hong Kong, against the bowling of Isaacs and Elliott. The wicket was quagmire and was inspected three times.

The start was painfully slow, full tosses being respected by Sayer and Richardson. At four Mansel-Smith relieved Elliott. He bowled with a better length, in his opening overs.

The outfield was dead and the bowlers' ends had patchwork of sawdust. There was a huge crowd present, ladies predominating.

Isaacs hit Richardson with a sharp delivery. The attack was very ordinary on a dead, easy wicket.

After an hour's play, Richardson was caught by Barson off Booth's bowling, for four runs. (12-1-4).

Booth relieved Isaacs at six. Richardson was hit again before he got out. He batted more convincingly than Sayer, who hit the first boundary off Leach to send ten up.

With the score at 30, Sayer fell an unfortunate leg victim to Mansel-Smith. His score of 19 included two boundaries. He was dropped by Robson off Booth, when he had only 13 to his credit.

Nineteen runs later, Fincher, who had scored 11, was taken at the wicket by Coward, off Leach. (49-3-11).

36 Maidens.

In 60 overs bowled there were 36 maidens. The sun began to shine.

Hong Kong Team.

The Hong Kong team is:—
E. J. R. MITCHELL (H.K.C.C.)
G. R. SAYER (C.S.C.C.)
J. E. RICHARDSON (C.S.C.C.)
A. C. HAMILTON (S.W.B.)
A. C. BECK (H.K.C.C.)
G. C. BURNETT (K.C.C.)
E. F. FINCHER (K.C.C.)
P. MADAR (K.C.C.)
A. H. MADAR (I.R.C.)
A. R. MINU (I.R.C.)
W. T. PATTERSON (C.C.C.)

Shanghai Team.

The Shanghai team is:—
D. W. LEACH
H. A. COWARD
A. J. BARSON
R. BOOTH
M. J. DIVECHA
R. S. ELLIOTT
J. A. ISAACS
S. R. KERMANI
W. MANSEL-SMITH
C. G. W. ROBSON
L. F. STOKES

Hamilton was perceptibly caught by Barson off Divecha, but "no ball" was called. The decision was most surprising.

The umpires are E. G. Barnes, a veteran Shanghai Interporter, and P. Carr.

There was no tea interval, and play will be continued at noon to-day (Sunday) for the first time. The field is drying.

L. F. Stokes, Shanghai's best batsman, who has recovered from his illness, displayed brilliant form at nets practice on Friday.

Reuter's Account.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

The Interporters are having the worst of luck, as further rain fell on Friday night, and soaked the pitch. The blistering sun this morning failed to repair the damage. After tiffin three inspections were made at the wicket, and at 3.30 it was finally decided that play was possible.

Capt. Eric Mitchell won the toss for Hong Kong and decided to bat, sending in J. E. Richardson and G. R. Sayer, to face the bowling of J. A. Isaacs, the tall left-hander, and R. S. Elliott.

Runs came very slowly, and after the first half-hour only six runs were scored, ten being sent up after 55 minutes' play.

After exactly an hour's play, Richardson was caught by Barson, off Booth, for four. (13-1-4).

Slow Progress.

Shanghai, Later.

The game continued very slowly, the only bright patch being the partnership between Ernie Fincher and Pat Madar. Stumps were drawn with the score reading 50 for 4 wickets.

After 160 minutes' play, Sayer fell a leg-before victim to Mansell-Smith. He scored 19.

After scoring eleven, Fincher was "nipped in the bud" by Coward from a ball from Donald Leach.

Shortly after, Coward claimed another victim, when he stumped Eric Mitchell off Divecha, without the Hong Kong skipper scoring.

Pat Madar and A. C. Hamilton were undefeated at the close, with 9 and 0, respectively. Seven extras were scored.

The match is being played on the International Recreation Club ground, as the usual Interport ground is under water. The match will be resumed at noon to-morrow (Sunday). — Reuter.

The Score-Sheet.

Scores:—

Hong Kong—1st innings.

J. E. Richardson, c Barson, b Booth	4
G. R. Sayer, l.b.w., b Mansel-Smith	19
E. F. Fincher, c Coward, b Leach	11
P. Madar, not out	9
E. J. R. Mitchell, st. Coward. b Divecha	0
A. C. Hamilton, not out	0
Extras	7
Total (for 4 wkts.)	50

Fall of the wickets:—12-1-4; 39-2-19; 49-3-11; 50-4-0.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Isaacs	10	8	2	0
Elliott	3	2	2	0
Mansel-Smith	16	9	14	1
Booth	16	11	7	1
Leach	12	5	14	1
Divecha	6	3	4	1

EASIER GOLF

by H. STUART HOBSON

EXPRESSIONS WE USE IN GOLF.

NO. 6.—"NEVER UP, NEVER IN."

The Vital Importance of the Short Shots.

"Never up, never in," is a very trite remark. It is the thing which your partner never forgets to tell you if you have putted to within an inch of the hole but have not quite reached it. But you can overdo it.

Putts sometimes have a nasty habit of streaking away beyond holing distance, so that although it is quite true that you can never hole a ball which does not get to the hole you can miss the putt back from too strong an attempt to hole out.

The same applies to approach shots. I should say that the majority of moderate golfers play their approaches too short. They expect the ball to run farther than it does, with the result that they are more often on the near side of the green than on the far side.

It is this department of the game which offers the most reward for those who will practise.

* * *

Makes Putting Easy.

It is not the big hitter who gets the figures, but the man who can play his short shots with that delicate and sensitive touch which makes his putting easy.

I am afraid we must admit that the Americans are very strong when they get near the green. Generally speaking, their game is not so long as ours, because we have always responded to the joy of having a good crack at the ball, but the deliberation of the first-class American player when he gets anywhere near the green is indicative of the manner in which he has concentrated on this particular department of the game.

It is said of the Americans that they are magnificent putters. I do not agree. I think that they take fewer putts because they play their approaches nearer to the pin than we do.

* * *

Master the Approach.

There is no golden rule to be followed in this matter of getting to the pin. I do not subscribe entirely to the never-up-never-in theory, except where you have got to hole a putt to get a half. In such a case it is obvious that there is nothing at all to be gained by being short.

But if you have a good chance of winning the hole by placing your first putt within inches and therefore dead, why take the risk of sending the ball skidaddling over the green, and risking failure on the putt back?

To start putting well, you must master the approach shot, and the only way to do that is to practise.

Confidence is the best club in the golfer's bag, and you can only become confident if you have practised to the point of knowing that you can hit any certain shot accurately.

I know that it is a bit boring to take out a dozen balls or so and keep on chipping them up to the hole, but if you want to bring your handicap down or decorate your mantelpiece with a trophy, that is the way to do it.

Keep on at it, not with the mechanical listlessness of a youngster practising his scales on the piano, but with your mind focussed on the job.

Keep on at it until you can get a majority of shots within holing distance.

* * *

The Essential Short Game.

The motto of the conscientious window cleaner is, "Clean the corners and the centres will look after themselves." We might paraphrase this for golfers and say, "Clean up the short game and the long game will look after itself."

Do not practise with a single club to the exclusion of another.

You will often find that if you concentrate on, say, brassie and spoon shots, you will discover a falling off in your iron play. That is quite natural. There is a sort of "offset" influence probably because you try to play your irons as you have been playing your wooden clubs.

But don't let it rest at that. Don't play fewer shots with your irons because you have lost faith in them. Start practising with that club. Do it with every club in the bag as occasions permit.

To play golf at your best you must always be prepared to strengthen the weak link, and the way to do that is by one-club practice. But, as I have said before, don't make a fetish of it. When you have had a satisfactory session with the erring club, play nine holes or a round normally.

I know there are plenty of golfers who refuse to work at the game. They tell you that they enjoy it far too much to make hard work of it. But they are wrong.

* * *

The Enjoyment of Golf.

No man can be truly enthusiastic about anything he takes up, work or play, unless he seeks mastery of it.

You may not have the prowess of a tiger in you, but there is no need to remain a rabbit just because you think it is less trying.

You will enjoy your game very much better when you discover that you have made definite improvement and if you are one of those golfers who think it is monotonous to reel off par figures one after the other, forget it.

The better you play golf the better you will enjoy it.

So get down to it now that the days are drawing out, and courses are becoming more playable. Make up your mind to lop a couple of strokes off your handicap during the next two months, and you will find it easier to do than you had supposed.—(*Sunday Herald* Copyright).

Fine Performances in England.

PAYNTER SCORES 159.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Gloucestershire v. Somerset.

Gloucester won on first innings.

Scores:—

Somerset: 103 and 23 (for one wicket).

Gloucester: 153 for 3 wickets dec. (W. R. Hammond 88 not out).

Surrey v. Worcester.

The game was drawn.

Scores:—

Worcester: 216.

Surrey: 75 (for 3 wickets).

Derbyshire v. Northants.

Derby won by 115 runs.

Scores:—

Derby: 233 and 195 (for 5 wkts. dec.)

Northants: 86 (T. B. Mitchell 5 for 36) and 225 (A. H. Bakewell 101, Mitchell 8 for 62).

Sussex v. Leicester.

Sussex won by an innings and 13 runs.

Scores:—

Sussex: 295 (K. S. Duleepsinhji 60, T. E. Cook 90).

Leicester: 130 (M. W. Tate 5 for 28) and 152.

Kent Defeated by Lancs.

Lancashire defeated Kent on first innings.

Scores:—

Kent: 206 (G. Hodgson 5 for 74).

Lancs.: 297 for 2 wickets (T. Paynter 159).

Yorkshire v. Warwickshire.

The game was drawn.

Scores:—

Yorkshire: 403 for 5 wkts. dec. (H. Sutcliffe 109).

Warwick: 17 for no wicket.

Cambridge v. Essex.

Cambridge won by three wickets.

Scores:—

Essex: 164 (Pelham 5 for 37) and 280 for 9 wkts. dec.

Cambridge: 116 (M. S. Nichols 5 for 21) and 329 for 7 wickets (Wilcox 102).

In his first spell Booth had the following remarkable figures 16-11-7-1.

At 50, Mitchell, the Hong Kong skipper, was stumped by Coward, off Divecha, without breaking his "duck." Stumps were drawn at 6.15, with the score at 50-4-0. (Pat Madar 9 not out, Hamilton 0 not out, extras 7).

The batsmen put up a creditable performance on a bad wicket, and Mitchell's luck at winning the toss placed him in an unenviable position. The fight for runs was tremendous.

The best bowler on the Shanghai side was Booth, while Donald Leach was disappointing.

The stand between Fincher and Madar was very valuable.

G. M. LOTT RETIRES FROM DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

Title Winner Since 1923.

George M. Lott, whose retirement for business reasons from Davis Cup lawn tennis is announced, will be remembered in Britain as a better doubles than singles player.

Indeed, the American left his mark at Wimbledon last Summer by annexing both the men's and mixed doubles—the former with his Davis Cup partner, J. Van Ryn, and the latter with Mrs. L. A. Harper.

Lott began winning titles back in 1923 when he was junior champion of the States. Included in his bag of scalps are Tilden and Lacoste, and for some years now he has ranked high in the world's best ten players.

Once in Paris Lott faced Borotra before an anxious French crowd, and might have won with a little more experience. The following day the young Chicago youth forced Cochet to produce his best to win.

Lott's forte, his service and his volleying powers, made him a force in doubles.

GENERAL HITS & BULL'S EYE.

Opens New Rifle Range with Fine Shot.

AT KOWLOON TONG.

Firing the first shot on the 200 yards range and striking the bull's eye, amid applause, H.E. Major-General J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding, officially opened the new rifle range of the Hong Kong Rifle Club yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a few members.

The newly formed Club has five ranges—200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 yards—situated about half way up Beacon Hill at the rear of the Kowloon Tong dwellings, of which it commands an excellent view. The ranges were constructed by the Kowloon Dock Company, Mr. G. Duncan, M.B.E., supervised the work.

Those Present.

General Sandilands, who was met by Mr. R. M. Dyer, C.B.E., first President of the Club, was accompanied by Col. C. R. U. Saville, D.S.O., and Capt. D. R. M. Cameron, A.D.C. Others present at the range were Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Starling and Mr. W. J. Rattey, (Hon. Treasurer). Mr. E. R. Dovey, who is Hon. Secretary of the Club, was unavoidably absent through illness.

The First Shot.

When the party had assembled Mr. Dyer requested H.E. the G.O.C. to open the range by firing the first shot.

Like the great soldier that he is, General Sandilands lay on the granite parapet and, with a careful aim, shot the bull of the first target, which turned over and displayed the letter O. Three other targets revolved simultaneously to complete the word OPEN.

Five members of the Club then engaged themselves in firing six shots each, Mr. Rattey being successful with two or three bulls.

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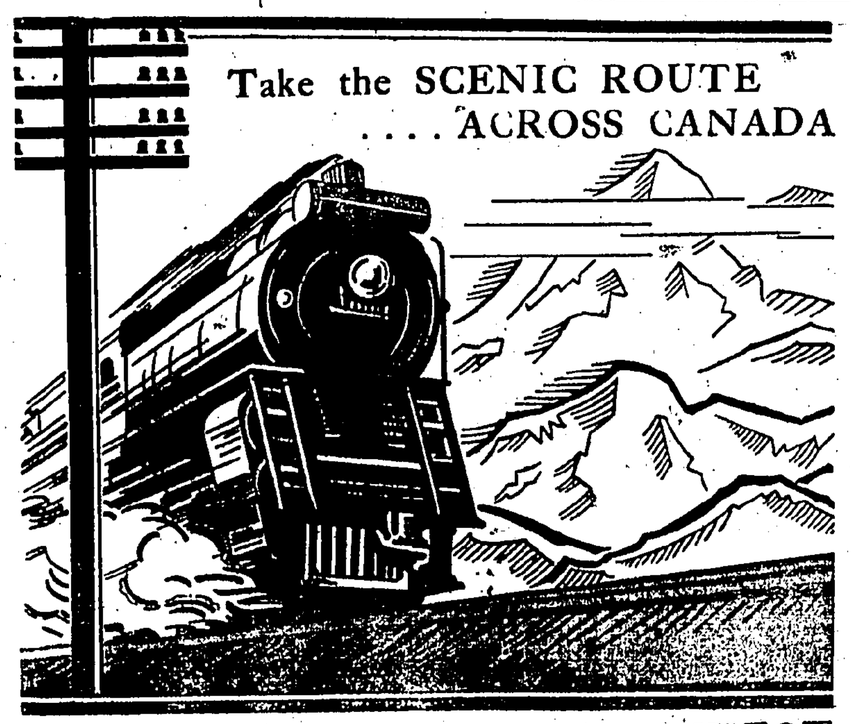

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Lawn Bowls League Results

K.C.C. Hold Kowloon Docks By A Close Margin

Fine Display By R. Lapsley

Kowloon A Team To Watch

Paucity Of Playing Members

Yesterday's programme of bowls matches was marked by a series of "double victories" established by three rival clubs, namely Craigengower C.C., Kowloon C.C., and the Civil Service C.C. After their two successive wins, Kowloon Docks had to lower their flag to the Champions, Kowloon C.C., after a close struggle.

The Civil Service C.C., by virtue of their victory over the Police R.C., are now the only undefeated side in the senior division of the league.

The tie between Craigengower C.C. and the Kowloon Bowling Green at Happy Valley produced a one-sided affair, the former team winning on all rinks to give them a 47 shots victory, the biggest margin established for the day. At Taikoo, where the home team entertained the Club de Recreio, the first "draw match" of the season was recorded.

YACHT CLUB'S DEFEAT.

In the junior division, the Kowloon Bowling Green, last year's champions, rather unexpectedly went down to the Craigengower C.C., by the narrow margin of 4 shots. The latter team, who are now regarded as "favourites," have hitherto won all their matches, and their victory over their closest rivals yesterday augurs well for them.

The results of the other matches turned out much as expected, with the exception, perhaps, of the unfortunate defeat of the Yacht Club at Happy Valley, where the home team emerged victorious by only 7 shots.

The overwhelming defeat of the Bowling Green at the hands of Craigengower was mainly due to the consistent scoring by the winners in all the heads played. Omar's rink almost returned a "possible" in the 9th head, and with a 5 in the 3rd head, a couple of 4's and 3's, his rink scored 32 shots as against his opponent's 14. Mr. Bradbury's rink again displayed good form.

Improved Game.

Playing a very much improved game, the second string of the Kowloon C.C. managed to beat the Electricians by the convincing margin of 23 shots.

At King's Park, Club de Recreio turned the tables on the Taikoo R.C. by 22 shots, while the Civil Servants, at Happy Valley, were very fortunate to snatch the points from the Yacht Club.

Ten-Shot Victory.

Kowloon Cricket Club, Champions of the Lawn Bowls League, were successful in holding the present leaders, the Kowloon Dock Recreation Club, on the latter's ground yesterday afternoon, by a margin of six shots, as compared with a win of 10 shots in the corresponding match last season.

A 10 shot victory for the K.C.C. was returned on Mr. R. Lapsley's and Mr. J. McKelvie's rink, and a four shot victory for the K.C.C. on Mr. J. Hyde's and Mr. Fred Cullen's rink. Kowloon Docks were successful on No. 3 rink (Mr. J. Gibson and Mr. J. Brown) with a lead of eight shots.

A Strenuous Fight.

Kowloon Cricket Club were without doubt the better team, and obviously more seasoned bowlers, but the Docks put up a strenuous fight, and in the opening heads of the game looked potential winners. At the fifteenth head things were all square, the next head bringing the Dock bowlers a four shots lead by virtue of a splendid four from No. 4 rink.

With only three heads to go, Kowloon Docks were leading by two shots, but at the nineteenth head the K.C.C. took six shots to give them a lead of four, and added a further two in the next head, maintaining that lead until the end.

Veteran's Skill.

It was in the closing stages of the match that the skill of the veteran club began to tell, and it speaks highly of the Dock Club that they were able to hold the Champions for the greater part of the game.

The outstanding player of the day was Mr. R. Lapsley, of the K.C.C., who played two of the finest shots that have yet been seen this season.

At the fourteenth and the nineteenth heads the K.C.C. had two shots lying against them. On both occasions Mr. Lapsley came through with almost impossible shots, putting the jack back almost a yard to leave the K.C.C. lying two.

Highest Score.

The highest score of the day was a five shot by the K.C.C. on No. 4 rink (Mr. Lapsley) at the tenth head, while the winners also had a four at the twentieth head on the same rink. Kowloon Docks returned a four at the sixteenth head on No. 3 rink (Mr. J. Brown).

From yesterday's play it has become more apparent that the Kowloon Dock combination will be strong contenders for championship honours this year, but they are heavily handicapped by a paucity of playing members and the absence of many of the stalwarts of the team who are at present Home on leave.

Altogether the Club has only 16 bowls players to chose the team from, and many of the present players are newcomers and have not yet acquired the necessary understanding. They are, however, a team to follow.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

First Division.

Police R.C.	49	Civil Service	61
Kowloon Docks	51	Kowloon C.C.	57
Craigengower	88	K'loon B.G.C.	41
Taikoo R.C.	53	Recreio	53

Second Division.

K'loon B.G.C.	53	Craigengower	57
Civil Service	60	Yacht Club	53
Recreio	70	Taikoo R.C.	48
Kowloon C.C.	77	Electric R.C.	54

TAIKOO R.C. v. RECREIO.

At Taikoo, the match between Club de Recreio and Taikoo R.C. resulted in a draw.

Scores:—

Taikoo R.C.		Recreio.	
G. McLeod		L. F. Xavier	
J. Sloan		R. R. Robarts	
J. Chapman		L. C. R. de Souza	
D. Munroe (Skip)	18	R. Luz (Skip)	15
J. C. Polson		F. Xavier	
A. Stalker		J. Ozorio	
J. C. Chalmers		F. X. Silva	
J. Russell (Skip)	16	C. Silva (Skip)	20
J. Watson		L. Gutierrez	
D. Bone		F. V. Ribeiro	
W. Weir		A. Gomes	
W. Wotherspoon (Skip)	19	C. Marques (Skip)	18
	53		53

Second Division.

K.B.G.C. v. CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

Playing away, Craigengower C.C. beat the (Kowloon Bowling Green Club by 4 shots.

Scores:—

Bowling Green.		Craigengower.	
G. N. Mitchell		D. K. Kharas	
J. S. McIntosh		F. K. Modi	
J. G. Meyer		Barros	
F. L. Rapley (Skip)	13	J. Cavanagh (Skip)	20
Sherriff		Summons	
Farmer		Hooper	
Logan		Field	
Drake (Skip)	21	Pearse (Skip)	10
Ashworth		Kerrison	
Venables		Y. Abbas	
S. Gooding		Ward	
Petherick (Skip)	19	Collins (Skip)	27
	53		57

C.S.C.C. v. YACHT CLUB.

At Happy Valley, Civil Service C.C. beat the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club by 7 shots.

Scores:—

Civil Service.		Yacht Club.	
H. L. Lockhart		A. Stevenson	
P. E. Knight		J. Dobson	
F. H. Holdman		F. Sutton	
S. Eccleshall (Skip)	30	A. Macfarlane (Skip)	6
J. D. Reid		Croucher	
J. F. Willmott		Bonnar	
L. G. Luck		Abraham	
A. O. Brawn (Skip)	18	W. Macfarlane (Skip)	17
T. Armstrong		E. B. Reed	
F. J. McGowan		A. Murdoch	
L. R. Whant		B. E. Maughan	
H. E. Strange (Skip)	12	A. Chapman (Skip)	30
	60		53

RECREIO v. TAIKOO R.C.

On their own green, Club de Recreio beat Taikoo R.C. by 22 shots.

Scores:—

Recreio.		Taikoo R.C.	
A. A. Xavier		W. Brown	
J. M. S. Rosario		T. Swan	
E. M. Remedios		G. Stewart	
Dr. R. A. Basto (Skip)	22	R. M. Keown (Skip)	20
F. Prata		D. Peoples	
A. Machado		C. Summers	
C. Lopes		S. Hope	
A. Basto (Skip)	27	C. Matthews (Skip)	14
M. Carvalho		J. Waid	
J. M. Alves		E. Greenwood	
P. Yvanovich		T. Grimes	
J. J. Basto (Skip)	21	R. K. Duncan (Skip)	14
	70		48

KOWLOON D.R.C. v. K.C.C.

On their own ground, the Kowloon Docks R.C. lost to Kowloon C.C. by 6 shots.

Scores:—

Kowloon Docks.		Kowloon C.C.	
A. Calman		H. Hampton	
R. Morrison		F. Goodwin	
Cooper		A. Hyde-Lay	
F. Cullen (Skip)	14	J. Hyde (Skip)	18
R. Craig		E. C. Fincher	
J. Lindsay		F. Farrell	
V. Ramsay		J. C. Lyal	
J. Brown (Skip)	22	J. Gibson (Skip)	14
W. Robson		H. Gittins	
E. Docherty		A. C. Burford	
W. Greig		H. M. McTavish	
J. McKelvie (Skip)	15	R. R. Lapsley (Skip)	25
	51		57

KOWLOON C.C. v. ELECTRIC R.C.

At Kowloon, the Electric R.C. lost to Kowloon C.C. by 23 shots.

Scores:—

Kowloon C.C.		Electric R.C.	
J. S. Dinnen		Sloan	
C. G. Harrison		Lunny	
F. C. Herridge		Hill	
J. P. Robinson (Skip)	20	Duckworth (Skip)	21
F. E. Skinner		Tarbuck	
W. W. Hirst		Gahagan	
E. Kern		Deacon	
J. M. Jack (Skip)	27	Muskett (Skip)	15
W. J. Edwards		Butler	
A. J. Kew		Normington	
T. W. Carr		de Rome	
L. Jack (Skip)	30	Webster (Skip)	18
	77		54

CRAIGENGOWER C.C. v. K.B.G.C.

At Happy Valley, Craigengower C.C. beat Kowloon Bowling Green Club by 47 shots.

Scores:—

Craigengower.		Bowling Green.	
W. T. Brightman		H. F. Stoneham	
A. E. Contes		D. W. Phillips	
W. Gill		H. Rose	
U. M. Omar (Skip)	32	H. Nish (Skip)	14
Buchanan		A. K. Taylor	
O'Brien		C. S. Bent	
Rosselet		R. S. Nichol	
R. Basa (Skip)	27	W. Russell (Skip)	11
M. A. R. Souza		R. Duncan	
L. E. Lammert		S. E. Adams	
D. Rumjahn		E. W. L. Hogbin	
B. W. Bradbury (Skip)	29	A. M. Holland (Skip)	16
	88		41

LEAGUE TABLES TO DATE.

First Division.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Civil Service C.C.	3	3	0	0	6
Craigengower C.C.	3	2	0	1	4
Kowloon Docks R.C.	3	2	0	1	4
Kowloon C.C.	3	2	0	1	4
Club de Recreio	3	1	1	1	3
Taikoo R.C.	3	1	1	1	3
Kowloon B.G.C.	3	0	0	3	0
Police R.C.	3	0	0	3	0

(Continued in Next Column.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE LEADERS DEFEATED

Cardinals Lose More Ground.

ATHLETICS SWAMPED.

New York, Friday.

A remarkable feature of the matches played in the National League here to-day, was the defeat of the leaders, Chicago, by Cincinnati, who are placed third.

Boston, second to the league leaders swamped Philadelphia, with a ten nil victory, Schulmerich homering, while the New York Giants improved their position by easily defeating Brooklyn..

The Cardinals lost more ground, when they were defeated by Pittsburgh, who are last in the table.

In the American League, the New York Yankees partly avenged their double-header defeat by Washington on Thursday, by defeating them 6—3. But Washington still maintain the lead.

Results, as cabled by Reuter's American Service, are as follows:

National League.

New York	9	Brooklyn	4
(Wilson and Jackson homered.)			
Boston	10	Philadelphia	0
(Schulmerich homered.)			
Cincinnati	3	Chicago	2
(Herman homered.)			
Pittsburgh	5	St. Louis	0

American League.

New York	6	Washington	3
Philadelphia	6	Boston	1
Cleveland	11	St. Louis	7
Detroit	8	Chicago	5
(Stone homered.)			

TABLES TO DATE.

National League.

	P.	W.	L.	Percentage
Chicago	30	22	8	.733
Cincinnati	33	18	15	.545
Boston	26	16	10	.538
St. Louis	30	14	16	.466
New York	25	11	14	.440
Philadelphia	29	12	17	.413
Brooklyn	28	11	17	.393
Pittsburgh	27	10	17	.370

American League.

	P.	W.	L.	Percentage
Washington	30	21	9	.700
New York	26	18	8	.692
Cleveland	31	18	13	.580
Detroit	26	15	11	.576
Philadelphia	28	15	13	.535
St. Louis	32	14	18	.437
Chicago	28	8	20	.295
Boston	28	6	22	.218

Home Run Leaders.

Jimmie Foxx (Philadelphia Aths.)	11
Bill Terry (New York Giants)	9
Babe Ruth (New York Yankees)	8
Collins (Washington)	8
Cochrane (Philadelphia Aths.)	7
Averill (Cleveland Indians)	7
Klein (New York Giants)	7
Gehringer (Detroit Tigers)	7
Byrd (New York Yankees)	4
Lou Gehrig (New York Yankees)	4

INDIANS DEFEAT OXFORD.

Wazir Ali Scores Another Century.

Continuing their tour, the All-India eleven defeated Oxford by eight wickets, in a high-scoring match. Batting first, the Indians compiled 324 runs, to which Wazir Ali contributed 132 (his second century within a week), Naidu 85, and Lall Singh, the youthful Malayan Interporter, made 11.

Oxford replied with only 132 runs, against the strong Indian attack, Nisar claiming 6 wickets for 32 runs.

After scoring 32 runs in their second innings for the loss of two wickets, the Indians declared. Oxford compiled 219 runs in their second knock.

Shots For and Against.

	For	Agst.	Up	Down
Civil Service C.C.	228	135	93	0
Craigengower C.C.	200	149	51	0
Kowloon D.R.C.	182	154	28	0
Kowloon C.C.	166	170	0	4
Club de Recreio	178	163	15	0
Taikoo R.C.	130	200	0	70
Kowloon B.G.C.	145	220	0	75
Police R.C.	139	177	0	38

Second Division.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Craigengower C.C.	3	3	0	0	6
Civil Service C.C.	3	2	0	1	4
Kowloon B.G.C.	3	2	0	1	4
Club de Recreio	3	2	0	1	4
Yacht Club	3	1	0	2	2
Kowloon C.C.	3	1	0	2	2
Taikoo R.C.	3	1	0	2	2
H.K. Electric R.C.	3	0	0	3	0

Shots For and Against.

	For	Agst.	Up	Down
Craigengower C.C.	202	181	21	0
Civil Service C.C.	186	167	19	0
Kowloon B.G.C.	174	157	17	0
Club de Recreio	185	176	9	0
Yacht Club	174	169	5	0
Kowloon C.C.	186	181	5	0
Taikoo R.C.	156	189	0	33
H.K. Electric R.C.	178	216	0	48

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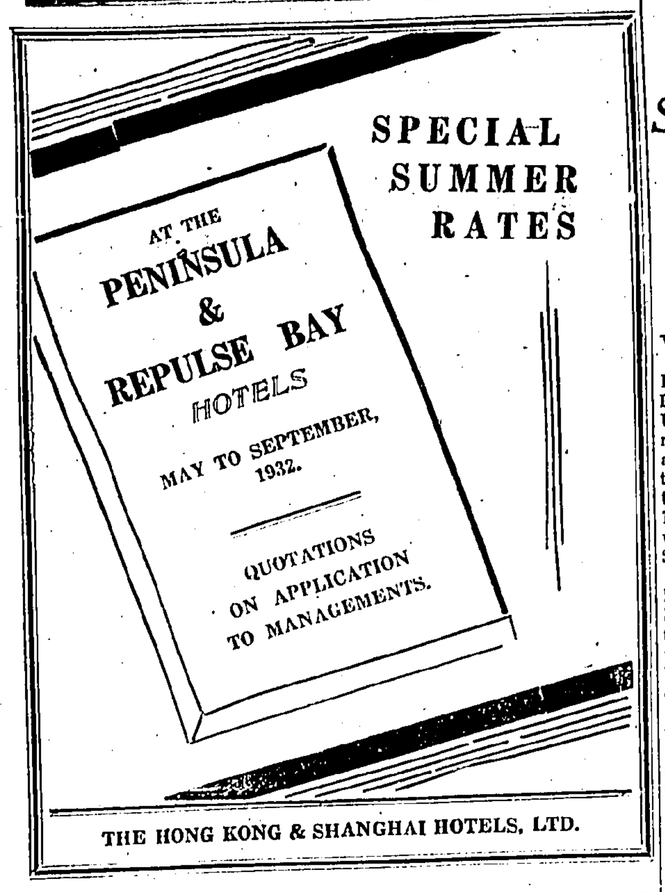

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THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE

Social Decay & Evgenical Reform

by

F. C. S. SCHILLER, M.A., D.Sc.

Specially Reviewed for the "Sunday Herald" by

A. H. CROOK.

WHEN, some short time ago, Prof. Schiller left Great Britain to fill the Chair of Philosophy in an American University many of his admirers regretted this separation as they knew what a deep loss this severance would be to British thought. And so it has been. But we are pleased to find how well the chasm is bridged by Prof. Schiller's publications.

Few living writers command a higher respect, and this deservedly, for the originality of his thought, the fearlessness of its expression, and the incisiveness and humour with which he states a case.

In the present volume he faces what to-day *the* problem of problems—the increasing decay of the human race, and the hope and outlook of eugenic reform. At a time when

'The kings of modern thought are dumb,' and those who ought to be teachers and prophets are cowering Prof. Schiller has the courage of his convictions, and does not hesitate both to castigate when the need occurs, and (what is much more difficult) to offer a programme of constructive eugenic reform.

Let us try to state the case briefly. The human species has been struggling forward ever since (possibly) pliocene times. As long as the principle of the struggle for existence worked unhindered the fittest survived. But as civilised societies arose the preservation of weaklings was instituted, and in more advanced societies the tax on the healthy to support the weaklings and the unhealthy, has produced a state of affairs just the reverse of that by which *homo sapiens* originally evolved. This process, it is true, has not only allowed, but brought about proliferation—but proliferation at what cost! There is a steady propagation of the worse at the expense of the better. In fact, the economic principle of Gresham's Law seems to hold good in the social world. Man "gets into the deadly clutches of Gresham's Law. This sinister law applies as certainly to population as to coinage. As certainly as bad money drives out good do inferior populations crowd out and supplant superior." (p. 109.)

Our system of civilisation has thus, while eliminating the crude natural 'survival of the fittest,' introduced a stratified social state on the caste system, with the dry rot of decay in its very vitals. The higher castes are constantly being recruited by fresh brains from the inferior castes below. "But, of course, it means incidentally that the lower 'strata' are constantly *drained* of any ability they may produce. The greater are the possibilities of rising the more efficiently they are drained, and the more efficiently they are drained, the less capable they must become of generating further supplies."

But this is not all: for in the highest caste reproduction is almost prohibition. "*Sterilisation of the fit* is the first law of reproduction in our 'democratic' societies. That is the inner meaning of the statistical fact that the birthrate contracts the higher we rise in the social scale." (p. 82.)

We can easily see the total effect which results from this system. While the birthrate in the upper and middle classes has now sunk so low that their numbers are bisected in every generation, we are breeding a larger and ever larger stock from the C3 element of the community.

All this is increased and emphasised by a new phenomenon in the social state—child-bearing has for the first time in history become *voluntary*. And this voluntariness has become most pronounced in that class in which it should be most avoided. The poorer classes both know less about methods of birth control and are more influenced by the ban imposed by priesthoods against contraceptive methods. With young brides of the middle and upper classes it is a question for deliberation "whether they will have a baby or a Baby Austin"—and the Baby Austin generally wins.

It does not take an Amos or an Old Moore to tell where all this is leading. Our prophets have warned us of the coming crash. Can our social system avoid it? This is the real question. What truth or hope is there in the gospel of Eugenic reform?

Eugenic reform may be classified as twofold—negative and positive. Prof. Schiller seems to have a programme in both. Many eugenists confine their reform to the negative aspects of eugenics, because there are serious difficulties, theoretical and practical to positive eugenic reform. Prof. Schiller seems to escape from, or sail above, these difficulties. We can only say we hope his views are correct. Negative eugenic reform seems to us not only possible but essential, if civilisation is not to peter out in mass decay. Two forms of this negative control must be considered (a) the prohibition from the reproducing of their kind of the imbecile element in the community and (b) the reduction of the premium at present given to the C3 element in the community to produce their kind at the expense of the rest of the community. Most eugenists, in fact all except the 'die-hards,' like Mr. Chesterton, who are against all reform, are in favour of restricting the propagation of congenital imbeciles and the hopelessly defective. There seems to be no doubt but that this could be done by minor surgical operations without affecting the happiness of the person in question. At present such people are allowed to breed practically without restraint. As many of these people pass on the defect as 'a Mendelian recessive,' the harm done is even less noticeable than it might otherwise be.

Some of the religious organisations form the great opposition to the spread of the best methods of birth-control to the general populace. At present the C3 element supplies the major proportion of the babies. Eugenists have long thought that, if proper instruction and advice were given to that section of the community which at present sees least necessity to proportion its family to the means of subsistence at its disposal, there would be an immense gain. The poorer classes, by availing themselves of a knowledge of contraceptives, might gradually bring about a levelling of the proportion of births in the different strata of the population. This would lessen the number of indigents on the rates and thus leave more money in the pockets of the ratepayers. This would give the possibility of a slightly larger birthrate in this latter class. Unless something like this happens the present down grade seems bound to increase.

But now for the positive side of eugenic reform. What is the great difficulty in positive eugenic reform? Professor Schiller, we may say, seems to avoid it or pass it over with great skill. The reader would almost think it did not exist. To put it in its scientific form it is this. Positive eugenic reform presupposes an ideal type or types of the human being. If you are to breed with selection you must breed towards something. Biology *qua* biology knows nothing of ideals. From the biological point of view a tape worm may be as good as a king. What type of human being, then, are we to breed for? If we breed for the supermechanic is there not a danger that by the time we have our super-mechanic bred out true the world of the mechanic may be superseded, and our supermechanic be 'a failure'? If we breed the ideal servant class may we not by that time have reached a world where servants are unnecessary? Perhaps we may have reached a state in which 'the parasite' will be the only successful or needed class in the community! Should we breed for all to be kings or none to be kings for initiative or subservience?

Prof. Schiller, unfortunately, does not bring up or state the difficulty exactly as we have done. But we gather that he would answer much as we ourselves do, 'Breed from the *best* stock now, i.e., the stock which most energetically fulfils its social functions and is healthiest, in the conviction that its offspring will best fit into the social organism, whatever the future changes may be.' We know, of course, what our opponent would reply, 'Isn't Silas Lee fitting in just as well as Mr. Rockefeller? Isn't the smash-and-grab member of the community as 'fit' as Mr. Chesterton'? We do not think so, and we must leave the reply at that.

There is another aspect—a most important one—to Prof. Schiller's teaching; and on this account alone it should receive the deepest attention. In Prof. Schiller's hands eugenic becomes a Gospel. The educational systems of the world and the religions of the world have all suffered from the frailty of Lot's wife—they have looked back. Constructive eugenics looks forward.

This is of course what our educational systems *should* do but don't do. "The aim of all education, both intellectual and moral, has hitherto been to turn the eye of the soul *backward* into the past and not *forward* to the future. Among the intellectual subjects of training the leading roles have been assigned to some ancient, obsolete and sacred language, and to the traditions of the tribe and the achievements of ancestors, as enshrined in a highly selective but patriotically stirring perversion of history. Moral education has similarly appealed to the wisdom of antiquity, to sacred writings embodying an original unchanging and unprogressive revelation and to immemorial custom."

Our most national university may be taken as a typical result. "Of this sort of education our English public-school-and-university training, especially in Oxford, is the *beau ideal*. What is it but a subtle conspiracy skilfully designed to implant tradition, customs, and stereotyped ideas? Both what is taught and what is omitted seem to have the underlying purpose of fostering a conservative bias in our leading minds and of stamping a caste mark on the soul. It succeeds only too well. Its stamp is indelible, like tattooing. It turns out by the dozen polished sceptics who have never tried to know and disillusioned cynics who have never tried to do, anything worth while."

Whatever little hope our world had from its educational systems it had still less from its religious systems. Everything about them from the antiquely garbed and effete priesthoods to the carefully protected nucleus of sacred and miraculous dogma has cut them off from giving any help or enlightenment in the solution of the problems of the future. They direct men to cast their eyes to Sinai, Mecca, or the Bo-tree; or picture illusive harps and houris. Modern man has simply classed them among the effete forces of civilisation. Indeed, so much are the religious ideals out of accord with immediate world problems that the greatest of nineteenth century religious teachers preached a sermon in which he argued that the real way to improve *this* world was to fix our thoughts permanently on *another* world—the new Jerusalem. But this reversal of common sense has really only truth in it in so far as it is disobeyed. Whatever help Christianity has given in the improvement of this world has not been by its admonition to citizenship in the New Jerusalem, but by the advice to keep one eye turned to the "City of Destruction."

Education and religion have bound themselves up with the conservative elements in the state. They have their faces towards the past. They are thus more or less effete forces in the world of progress. But eugenics "looks towards the future to redeem the past. It is full of promise. It is an adventure." It puts the Garden of Eden and the Age of Gold not in the past but in the future. The New Jerusalem is not a meteorological phenomenon of cloudland, but a definite habitation to be planned by the Sir Patrick Geddes's of the near future and peopled by the elect, from the conscious choice of the earth's *Elite*. Thus eugenics, 'The rapture of the forward view,' gives the great stimulus to moral and social progress. It becomes the religion of the future.

'With that I bear my senses fraught
Till what I am fast shoreward drives.
They are the vessel of the Thought,
The vessel splits, the Thought survives.'

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MACAO EXCURSIONS.
On SUNDAY, 22nd May, 1932
S.S. "SUI TAI"
will leave Hong Kong at 9 a.m. and Macao at 4 p.m.
S.S. "SUI AN"
will leave Macao at 3 a.m. and Hong Kong at 2 p.m.
CURTAILED SERVICE.
S.S. "SUI AN"
Sailings from Macao on 25th & 26th May, and from Hong Kong on the 24th & 25th May are cancelled.

SPECIAL SALOON FARES.
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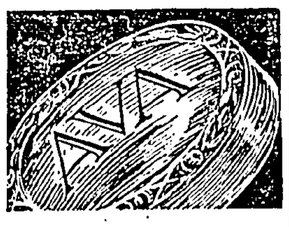

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Farmacia Modern, Macao.
Jackson Medicine Co., 33B, Rua Dos Mercadores, Macao.
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New Zealand's Place At The Empire Fair

Possibilities Of Trade With Hong Kong

AUSTRALIA FINDS READY MARKET HERE

MR. S. T. WILLIAMSON'S VIEWS

With Empire Day on Tuesday next, the Empire Trade Fair, to be held in the Peninsula Hotel on Monday and Tuesday, is becoming an important factor to those interested in the furtherance of Empire trade.

A Colonial opinion on the Fair was voiced by Mr. S. T. Williamson to the "Sunday Herald" yesterday. Mr. Williamson, who is in charge of the Australian and New Zealand section of the Fair, is enthusiastic over the project, and is assured that it will result in an increase in popularity of goods from those Dominions.

Australia and New Zealand having no Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong, Lady Peel, in organising the Committee for the Empire Fair, which is to take place next week, asked Mr. S. T. Williamson to act as organiser for that section.

Mr. Williamson, who is a New Zealander, is conversant with the trade conditions in that country and Australia, and is well informed as to what can be shown and sold on this market in the way of Empire goods.

A Good Showing.

Mr. Williamson, informed the *Sunday Herald* yesterday that a good showing is expected, but owing to the short notice he has not been able to import any films or propaganda from official sources, which means that the best will have to be made of the available local supplies.

"A great deal more should be done by the Dominions in placing their goods on this market," was the opinion expressed by Mr. Williamson.

Natural Outlet.

It is a natural outlet for their commodities, particularly wheat, flour, frozen meats, fresh and tinned fuits, jam, butter, tinned milk, wines, coal, ores, leather, and in fact anything that is produced by them.

Australia has first-class shipping services, maintained by the Eastern and Australia S.S. Co., and the Australian Oriental Line, the latter with their well known vessels the s.s. Taiping and the s.s. Changte, both of which were built by the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., from British materials, and form an important link within the Empire.

The O.S.K., N.Y.K. and Y.K.K. steamship lines also run services to Australia and surrounding ports.

Direct Service.

It is pleasing to note that Australian business has increased tremendously recently. New Zealand is less fortunate, as there is no direct service to Hong Kong, which means that all goods produced in this Dominion have to be transhipped in Australian ports, and this entails increased charges. Even with this handicap, she is in a position to compete successfully with her competitors, especially in connection with lamb, tinned milk, butter and baby foods, for which she is world renowned.

A direct service would be of great assistance in furthering trade between the East and New Zealand, and would be a decided advantage to many who would possibly spend their holidays enjoying all that New Zealand can give in the way of scenic wonders.

Great Attractions.

The Thermal regions and the winter sports in the Southern Alps are a great attraction to the visitor, and a sportsman's paradise is obtainable, especially in the way of deep-sea and trout fishing. Shooting of all kinds is also prolific.

Among the exhibitors of Australian and New Zealand products at the Empire Fair will be Messrs. Dodwell's, The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Messrs. Keller, Kern's and Messrs. Gilman's. These firms will make a special point of showing the various commodities which they import from these Dominions, and Mr. Williamson is of the opinion that the result from a display of this sort, will be very beneficial and should be reflected in further trade with Australia and New Zealand.

Facts About New Zealand.

A few brief facts about New Zealand are interesting:—

New Zealand, in area, is only one-seventh less than Great Britain and Ireland.

New Zealand lies 1,200 miles to the south-east of Australia.

Population—1,500,000.

Death Rate—The lowest in the world.

Highest export trade per capita of any country in the world.

Imports from Great Britain more per capita than any other country in the world.

Has sent to Great Britain since the inception of refrigeration in 1880 almost as much dozen lamb and mutton as the rest of the world combined.

Industrial Output rose from £31,110,000 in 1911 to £83,976,768 in 1925.

New Zealand's chief export lines—Wool, frozen meat, butter, cheese, flax, tallow, and fruit.

Capable of producing many times the present output and of carrying a greatly increased population.

Has unsurpassed Scenic Wonders and beauties in mountains, lakes, fiords, rivers, and virgin forests. Possesses thermal wonders declared to be without equal.

Offers Sportsmen unlimited trout and salmon fishing and deep-sea angling; also deer and pig shooting.

Australian Trade.

Exports of wheat and flour from Australia for the current season up to April 21 were the equivalent of 80,720,388 bushels of wheat, of which 39,192,312 bushels, or 48½ per cent. have gone to countries other than in Europe.

During the week ending April 23, the Commonwealth graders examined for export at Sydney 8,732 boxes of butter comprising 7,896 unsalted and 886 salted. The butter exported for the week totalled 6,230 boxes. A reduced price for Australian butter has recently come into operation.

The high reputation of Australian wool for softness, and excellent spinning properties has recently been at stake, complaints having been received to the effect that the quality was deteriorating. Several resolutions in regard to the production have since been adopted, and the high standard previously set is likely to be maintained.

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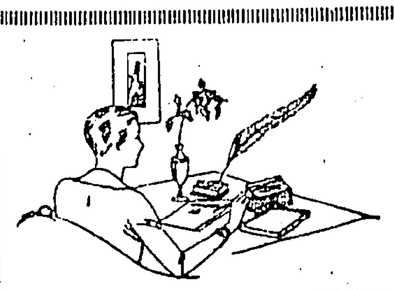

The GLOBE TROTTER'S DIARY.

Pope Honours China Missionaries - - -
Vatican City.

His Holiness Pope Pius XI recently permitted a group of missionaries recently arrived from China to kiss his hand. Among the returned propagators of the faith was one father who was held prisoner by Chinese bandits in company with Mgr. Ricci, apostolic vicar, who died as a result of his sufferings in captivity.

* * *

Child Killed By Scorpion - - -
Capetown.

A little child screamed frantically when its mother, Mrs. George Engelbrecht, of Rondabel, near Cartes, put on one of its shoes.

Dragging the shoe off the child's foot the mother found a scorpion inside. It had stung the child which died less than an hour later.

* * *

Harboured Bullet for 22 Years - - -
Madrid.

A bullet which, without his knowing it, was imbedded in the face of a Valencian musician for 22 years, has just been extracted from his cheek-bone.

While the musician was inspecting an old revolver 22 years ago, it went off. A bullet grazed his face, and then buried itself in the wall. The slight wound was dressed and soon healed. But apparently another bullet had entered the man's head.

A few days ago, the musician visited a doctor and complained of a slight headache. An X-ray examination was made, after which the musician was operated on, and the bullet was extracted.

* * *

Britain's Oldest Woman - - -
London.

Mrs. Arabella Bridgman, who has just died at her home, the Laurels, Clewer, Windsor, is believed to have been the oldest woman in Britain—but she always refused to reveal her age to anyone, and would not even put it on a census form!

She had lived in the same house for nearly a hundred years. She had a great dislike of modern innovations, and always steadfastly refused to have gas or electric light installed in her home.

* * *

Miraculous Escape From Death - - -
Lyons.

The miraculous escape of a woman entombed after the collapse of houses near here is related to-day.

Mathieu, was telephoning to her The young woman, Madame Mathieu, was telephoning to her husband when the house collopsed. The husband heard the crash over the telephone and then silence when the telephone wire was broken.

He hastened home but saw only a heap of wreckage which he knew covered his wife. He watched for hours beside the debris and then was overjoyed to hear his wife's voice saying, "I am stifling."

* * *

Real Phone Service - - -
Berne.

Swiss telephone subscribers have no cause to kick on the service. It is now possible to call a number and, if the person is not in, you may leave the message with "No. 11" operator and it will be delivered at the earliest possible moment. The operator keeps ringing the phone of the person the message is intended for until she gets an answer.

* * *

Reading in the Dark - - -
London.

A theatre programme which can be read in the dark has recently been patented here.

It is called the "Glowgram" and consists of a piece of black cellophane. The printing is done in transparent letters and can be read with ease when the sheet is held up against the lights of the stage or, in the case of a cinema, against the screen.

Cellophane is no more inflammable than paper and it is suggested that a sheet containing a list of the acts, scenes and cast, might be slipped into the centre of the ordinary programs.

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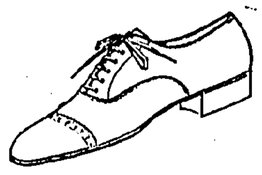

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HONG KONG, SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1932.

The British Empire Fair.

THE Empire Fair will be opened to-morrow and the occasion will mark an important step towards developing the movement for fostering the use of British products in the Colony. British goods have a good market in Hong Kong, but that market is capable of considerable extension, and the Fair through its educational and advertising aspects will accomplish much to help that movement. The "Buy British" slogan has been taken up with great enthusiasm in England and the Dominions this year, the economic crisis having created an emergency which demands a closer co-operation and greater unity in the Imperial Family. After the Ottawa Conference, trade relations between Britain and the Dominions will be placed on a much more intimate footing, with a large measure of mutual preferences. Such an arrangement will not only promote increased trade but will also result in effect a strengthening of the bonds that hold the Empire together. The Empire Fair starting here to-morrow is by no means dissociated with this movement, and it is functions such as this, held in British possessions in all parts of the globe, that accomplish so much to promote unity within the Empire. The wide-spread publicity given to the event and the wide notice it has attracted provide splendid advertisement for British goods, the local consumption of which should be materially increased. When the hundreds of visitors who will throng the Fair see the wealth and variety of the display of British goods they will be impressed and surprised. Even the majority of Britishers are not aware of the extent of British produce, and it is safe to assert that many purchase some articles of foreign origin because they do not know that such article, no matter how small, is produced in some part of the Empire. If the quality, and it is almost invariably is, is satisfactory it is only natural that one should prefer and support products grown or manufactured in the Empire, but preference cannot be shown when the article is unknown. A perusal of the exhibits at the Fair will prove this contention to many residents in the Colony. There is a big market here for the necessary goods that have to be imported from outside and a greater share of that market should be obtained by British firms after the Fair. There is room for big development of the trade with Australia and New Zealand, to cite one example, and there is no reason why a greater amount of wool, fruit, meat, dairy produce, etc., should not be imported here from those Dominions.

Great credit is due to the Committee responsible for the comprehensive and excellent arrangements, and as the success of the Fair is already assured congratulations will not be premature. The Hon. J. P. Braga, chairman of the Committee, has worked assiduously and skilfully, and the results achieved are a tribute to his efforts, and also to the work of the other members of the Committee. A word of praise is due also to Lady Peel, who gave the project an enthusiastic start before leaving for Home on leave with His Excellency. The splendid support forthcoming from all quarters aided the movement considerably, and the fine co-operation by all interested has produced the very satisfactory position reached on the eve of the Fair. A remarkable example of the efficiency of the arrangements is afforded by the fact that the Fair will cost nothing, either to the guarantors or to the exhibitors. The exhibits are numerous and diverse, and come from all parts of the world. Canadian fruit, New Zealand lamb, Hong Kong produce, and English goods will be shown side by side. New Territories exhibitors will be present in force, the samples including products grown by Chinese farmers, fish from Tai-O, and industrial products manufactured on the mainland. British manufactured goods will be plentiful and various, including, rope, tin, furniture, pianos, radios, sports gear, cigarettes, tobacco and hundreds of other goods. Two of the exhibits that will be most popular are those of Hong Kong flowers and Colony poultry. These few articles are mentioned to give some conception of the scope of the Fair and readers are advised to attend the Fair themselves and profit from an inspection of the exhibits.

AN OLD NAVAL PRACTICE

Appointment for Sir Roger Keyes.

HON. COMMANDANT OF ROYAL MARINES

In Abeyance for One Century.

A practice which has been in abeyance for exactly one century has been revived by the appointment of Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Roger J. B. Keyes, Bt., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., LL.D., D.C.L., as Honorary Colonel Commandant of the Portsmouth Division of the Royal Marines.

Nelson was among those who held a Royal Marine commission in this way.

The last Admiral to be appointed as a General of the Royal Marines was Lord de Saumarez, in 1832; and the last to be appointed as Lieut.-General was Sir William Sidney Smith, in 1830; but the last survivor of the practice was Sir George Cockburn, who was made a Major-General on April 5, 1821, and held the rank for 30 years.

Notable Career.

Sir Roger John Brownlow Keyes, who was born in 1872, has a notable career in the Royal Navy, which he entered in 1885. He was promoted Commander in 1900, Captain in 1906, Rear-Admiral in 1917, Vice-Admiral in 1921, Admiral in 1926, and Admiral of the Fleet in 1930.

He served in China during the Boxer rising of 1900 and was mentioned in despatches as the result of which he was promoted Commander and received the China medal with two clasps.

From 1905-7, Sir Roger served as Naval Attache in Rome, Vienna, Athens, and Constantinople. He was appointed Captain and Commodore in charge of Submarine Services in 1910 and served in that capacity until 1914.

Chief of Staff.

His appointments during the War were: Chief-of-Staff, Eastern Mediterranean Squadron, 1915 (mentioned in despatches and receiving the C.M.G., D.S.O., and Commander of the Legion d'Honneur); Captain and Rear-Admiral of the Grand Fleet, 1916-17; Director of Plans, 1917; acting Vice-Admiral in Command of the Dover Patrol, 1918. He commanded the operations against Zeebrugge and Ostend on April 23, 1918, receiving the K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, Grand Officer of the Legion d'Honneur, Commander of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Croix de Guerre (French and Belgian), and the American Distinguished Service Medal.

After the War, he commanded the Battle Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, 1919-21; became Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, 1921-25; Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean Station, 1925-29; and Commander-in-Chief Portsmouth Station, 1929-31.

"CAT" FOR EX-MALAYAN RESIDENT

SEQUEL TO SOUTH AFRICAN BANK HOLD-UP

£600 STOLEN IN DARING ARMED ROBBERY.

SENTENCE OF 25 YEARS IMPOSED

Capetown, Yesterday.

A former Malayan resident, Stanley Raymond, the chief culprit in a sensational raid on the Plumstead branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa in March, was to-day sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment and 15 strokes of the "cat."

Raymond, together with two associates, held up two clerks with revolvers and escaped with £600, most of which was recovered. — Reuter's Special Service.

LOCAL RAIN

Less Than An Inch Recorded Yesterday

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 10 a.m. yesterday was 0.01 inch, bringing the total since January 1, to 8.98 inches, against an average of 18.71 inches.

News in Brief.

The return of notifiable diseases for the 24 hours ending May 20, shows two cases each of small-pox and meningitis and one case of diphtheria, the latter imported. One case of enteric fever from the New Territories is also reported.

A Chinese boy, named Cheung Fat-chung (12), residing in Canton Road, was sent to the Kowloon Hospital at about 7.30 p.m. yesterday, suffering from injuries to the right foot, sustained by being run over by a Kowloon Motor Bus outside his home.

Personal Pars.

Mr. Walter John Easton Mackenzie resumed duty as Colonial Veterinary Surgeon on May 18.

"The British Empire at home and beyond the seas, offers you the resources of a quarter of the world. Buy British and so employ British labour by land and by sea."—H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

HONG KONG'S NEW TOWN CLOCK

Long Felt Need Filled by Gloucester Building.

TELECHRON INSTALLATION.

After a lapse of nearly two decades, Hong Kong has at last got a new clock tower in the heart of the City from which residents living in a wide radius can ascertain the correct time of the day.

Since the old clock tower at the top of Pedder Street was pulled down with the advent of the motor car, to meet the modern traffic problem, Hong Kong has been without a town clock and the need of one has been greatly felt, until now the Gloucester Building has filled that need.

Installed in the tower of the Gloucester Building are four "Telechron" electric clocks, each ten feet in diameter. The frames of these clocks are of cast bronze, whereas the dials are of vitrolite glass of highly defusing qualities which make satisfactory illumination from the inside possible. The hands are exposed, but the clocks and the driving mechanism are so designed that they will be able to withstand the exceedingly high wind pressure experienced during typhoon weather and without impairing the time-keeping qualities of the clocks.

Night Illumination.

Each clock face is illuminated at night from the inside by means of 14 Ivanhoe angle-reflectors each with 200-watt G.E. lamps, and each of the four clocks is driven by an individual electric Telechron motor which synchronises with the generators of the Hong Kong Electric Company. Correct time-keeping is dependent solely on the frequency and is in no way influenced by any voltage variations.

These tower clocks were supplied by Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., who are the manufacturers' sole representatives in Hong Kong and China.

ANZAC COMPANY H. K. V. D. C.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to make the following appointment in the Anzac Company of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, with effect from May 9, 1932:—

No. 1804, Private Cameron De Saille-Robertson, to be Lieutenant.

SHANGHAI'S FEAR OF A STRIKE

POSTAL WORKERS DEFER ACTION FOR A WEEK

WOULD DISLOCATE SERVICES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Yesterday.

A meeting of Shanghai postal workers to-day decided to defer the general strike which was originally timed for Saturday morning and which would have dislocated the local service with a corresponding disruption in many parts of the country.

There is still the fear of the strike materialising early next week.

Senior workers who have so far been loyal are now lending their support to the strike.

NO DECISION AS YET.

Shanghai, Last Night.

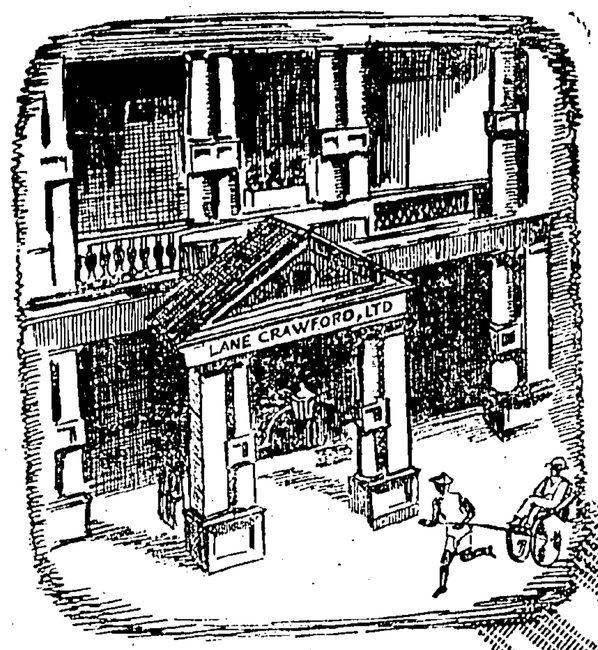
Shanghai postal employees will decide late to-night whether they will call a strike. If they do they will not return to work to-morrow.

Possibly the bus, tramway and police employees may walk out in sympathy if the postal workers take the step contemplated.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

Take a little with your cheese

1850



QUALITY
and
INTEGRITY.

The growth of the business to what it is to-day has been brought about by strict adherence to the Principle of Straight dealing and value for money which throughout the 82 years of the firm's history has been embodied in its Policy.

Now, as then the Leader

Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

Exchange Building, Hongkong.

A.P.B.

1932

BUY BRITISH AND BE BETTER OFF.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales

The 1932 MORRIS RANGE scores success all over the world . . .

MORRIS CARS

Motorists acknowledge this year's value as the highest ever offered!

EFFICIENCY—Judged from the driver's stand point means ample power—properly ratioed gears, easily managed—exhilarating acceleration and safe brakes, free from any tendency to lock—light, accurate steering—the scientific placing of all important controls where hand or foot can most satisfactorily work them.

ECONOMY—Not only in capital outlay, but in running costs—low consumption—easy on tyres—every unit of engine, chassis and body work properly fitted and not just "assembled"—the only way to ensure long life.

RELIABILITY—The result of care and good materials—proved by the universally high second hand value of all Morris products.

SATISFACTION—This every Morris owner knows by experience.

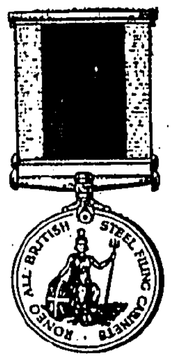
The cars that are making the roads of Empire British

The Morris range includes:—

The Minor—from $1,850
The Family "Eight"—from $2,775
The Cowley—from $3,050
The Major, "6"—from $3,850
The Isis—from $6,200
Morris Fit Triplex Glass Throughout

MORRIS

DODWELL & CO., LTD., HONG KONG & CANTON



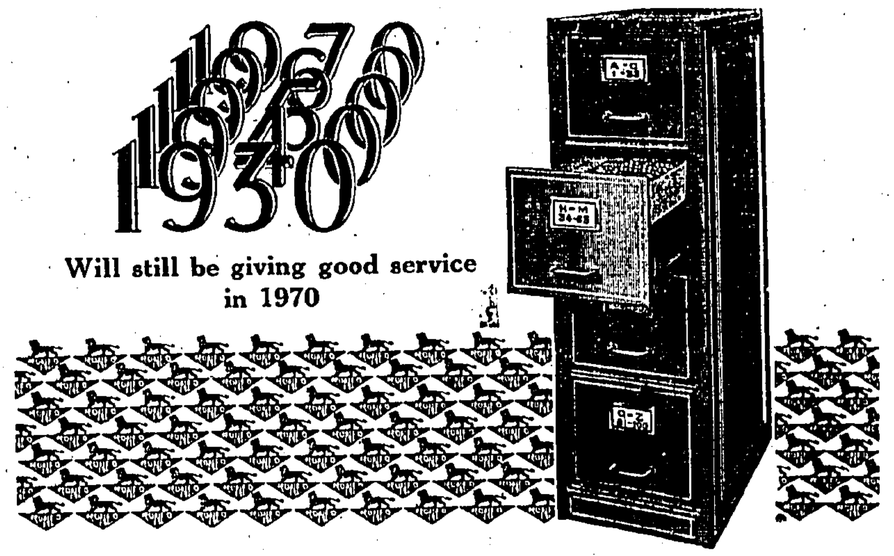
The Filing Cabinet

that will earn its

"Long-Service Medal"

1930 1940 1950 1960 1970

Will still be giving good service in 1970



RONEO

Steel Filing Cabinets

"Won't burn, warp or crack"

DODWELL & CO., LTD., HONG KONG & CANTON

Gordon's GIN

you *know* what you're drinking

NO COLOURING MATTER
NO INJURIOUS INGREDIENTS

WHITEST PUREST & BEST

The Largest Gin Distillers in the World

THE
"SWEET SEVENTEEN"

17 varieties of sweet biscuits. A delight at all times, and specially delicious at tea-time.

Obtainable from all High-class Provision Stores.

Other Agencies

H. Jones & Co.—IXL Jams
Hutton's Pineapple Hams
Scarlett's Fruits
Angus Watson and Macfisheries

The Sign of the Perfect Blend

"BLACK & WHITE"

WHISKY

World Renowned for Age & Quality

Sole Agents for South China:—

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

ICE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN newspaper editors are never at a loss for material for the paper's leading article. If there is a scarcity of local matter for the leader writer's pen, he simply settles down to write still another article on the possibilities of trade with China.

That the possibilities are very real has long been realized by all Western countries, and Australia in its courageous fight against the present world depression, is wide awake to the opportunities that exist.

Dr. Melbourne, a prominent Australian economist was a recent visitor to China. His mission was to enquire into the possibilities for a furtherance of trade between Australia and the East.

Other countries have not been slow to realize the potentialities for a furtherance of existing trade relations and economic missions may now be counted amongst China's regular imports.

A glance at a map of the world will show that by virtue of its geographical position Australia is ideally situated for an interchange of trade with China.

Cheap freights will help to keep costs at a minimum and the present favourable exchange rate will be of still further advantage to the importer in China. At the time of writing the Australian pound is worth only 4/5 of the pound sterling.

Australia is still to be considered chiefly as a producer of raw materials. Over production has followed the use of scientific farming methods and modern machinery on the fertile farmlands of the Southern Continent, and has contributed largely towards the depression that exists there as in other countries.

It seems strange that Australian farmers should be forced into bankruptcy through being unable to market their produce whilst in China millions are dying of starvation.

Russia, erstwhile consumer of the world's surplus produce has closed its doors and the eyes of the Western world have turned towards China with its four hundred and fifty millions of potential buyers. "Potential", because as yet the great majority of China's teeming millions may not be considered as buyers of the world's produce. The vast inland population has still to be reached.

The small red dot that represents Hong Kong on the map of the world is the point of distribution. Slowly but surely trade is extending from this base further inland, and it is the duty of every true Briton to do all in his power to see that preference is given wherever possible to British goods and, incidentally to the furtherance of British trade.

Australia's wool, wheat, fruits and other produce are needed in China, and Australia needs the Chinese consumer. The import and export figures for 1931 show that there is already a fair amount of rade between Hong Kong and Australia.

During 1931 Hong Kong imported goods from Australia to the value of $6,294,237 and Australia took in return goods to the value of $1,616,595.

That these figures will be substantially increased during the coming year is evidenced by the statistics for last month. Imports for April 1932 stand at $1,981,339. For the corresponding month in 931 their value was $400,705. Exports to Australia for April 1932 stand at $149,768 as against $123,255 for the corresponding month in 1931.

Imports from countries that have abandoned the gold standard, and Australia is one, show in every case a considerable increase.

Let us consider some of the produce which Australia is able to offer to the consumer in China. Australian wheat and flour has for long been known all over the world for its purity and general excellence.

Australian woollen goods already come to China, but only in small quantities. In the past the raw material has been sent to Japan where it has been turned into the manufactured article and re-exported to China. The present boycott of Japanese goods offers to the Australian manufacturer of woollen goods a wonderful opportunity.

Australian meat is world famous and noted for its general excellence and cheapness. Australian mutton is sold in large quantities in such distant places as England —why not in China.

(Continued on Page 6.)

A Mental "pick-me-up" may sound an absurdity, yet is one of the most effective of all, being actually a combination of the mental and the physical. Lie at full length on the floor of a room, so that the limbs and body are fully extended. Gradually relax every muscle, even down to the tiny ones of the face, so that the whole body is in complete repose. Then make the mind a blank, and, although at first this may not be easy, it can be achieved with practice. Half an hour thus spent constitutes one of the finest stimulants for the jaded mind and body.

Every one, of course, has his own idea of what a "pick-me-up" should be. In the main, however, it is best to rely upon the good and harmless varieties and to leave drugs out of the question.

SELECTING A PICK-ME-UP.

By
A Health Expert.

THERE are frequent occasions when, though not perhaps really run down, one feels the need for some little thing to act as a stimulant at the end of the day. If it has been a long and tiring day with little opportunity for rest or relaxation, we instinctively call for a "pick-me-up" on returning home.

It is very unwise to make a habit of indulging in drugs. These may, and probably do, produce temporarily marvellous results, which is just what is intended. They soothe and tauten the system for the moment, but leave it more relaxed than ever later on. It is as though one's being were a piece of elastic which has become flabby with use. The drug pulls it tight and firm again, but as soon as the effect has worn off, the elastic is weaker and flabbier than before. Alcohol is another form of "pick-me-up" which it is best to prevent becoming a habit.

There are, however, many ways of combating fatigue and a general run down feeling if extra energy is required for, let us suppose some dance or late party. The "Prairie-Oyster" is a perfectly harmless and effective form of "pick-me-up," and is extremely quick and certain in action. It consists simply of the yolk of a raw egg in Worcester sauce, well peppered, and should be swallowed in a gulp. Pure Worcester sauce is also effective, although, of course, the addition of the egg is valuable. Indeed, eggs, containing as they do such concentrated food value, are among the finest forms of stimulants for the tired body. An egg beaten up in milk is a well known restorative, while hot milk by itself has its use where other things fail. Probably the best known example of the combination of eggs and milk is Ovaltine; here malt, milk and eggs are blended in scientific proportions, thereby forming an extremely valuable beverage for toning up the tired nerves and muscles.

(Continued at foot of preceding column.)

AN ANNOUNCEMENT
in the Interests of Health!

IT is at last becoming recognised that if the mental and physical welfare of the nation is to be efficient, then the feeding of every man, woman and child must be physiologically correct. That is to say, the daily nourishment taken must yield every element and factor necessary to maintain sound nutrition of the body. "Ovaltine" Tonic Food Beverage admirably answers every possible requirement as a daily food for health and strength.

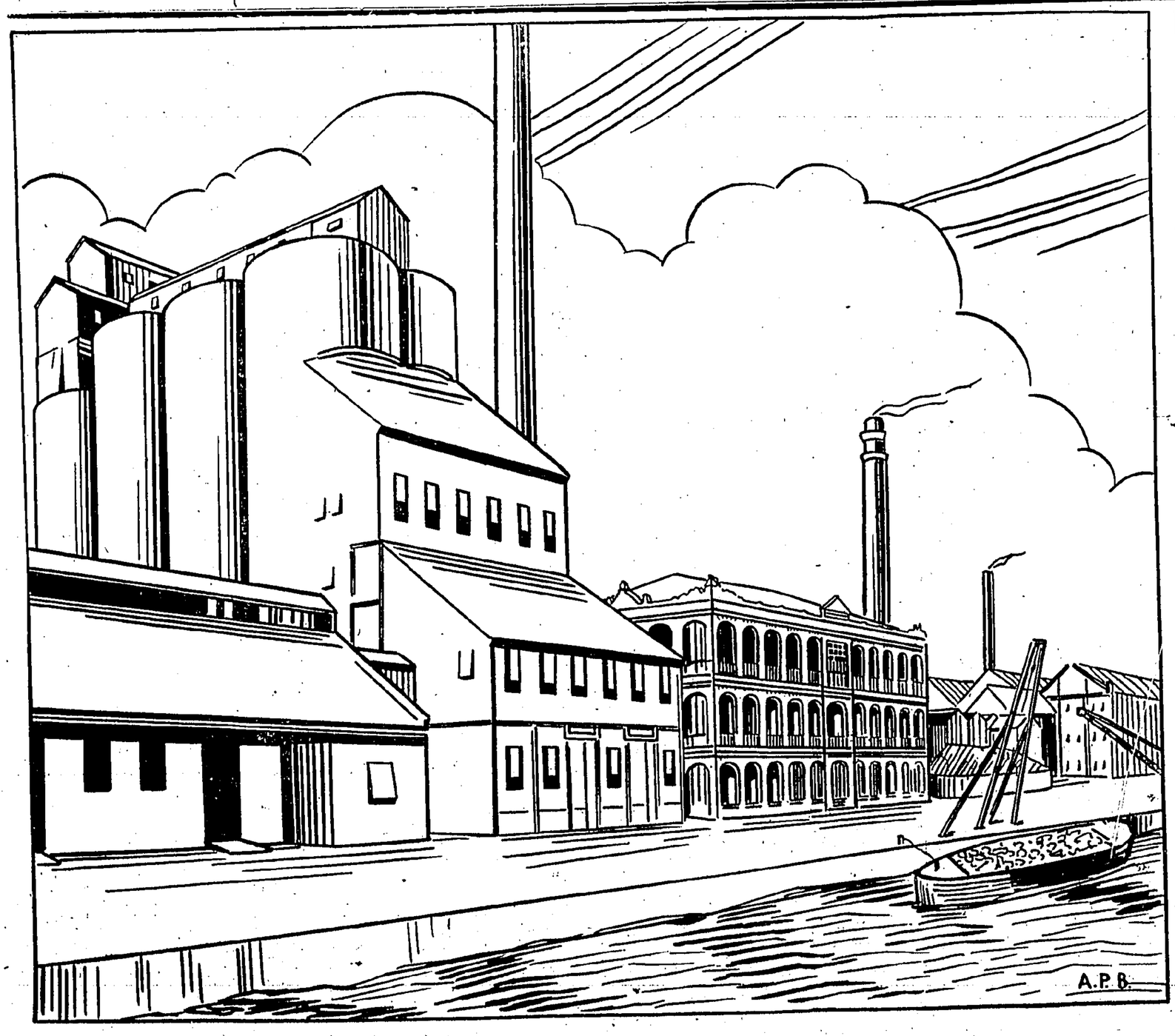
"Ovaltine" is an original preparation made by an exclusive process. We know by exhaustive and repeated examinations of food-stuffs of all kinds, as well as by the numerous unsolicited testimonials received from medical men, nurses and members of the general public in every walk of life, that for pure concentrated goodness and health value it cannot be equalled.

Remember, also, that not only is "Ovaltine" digested with perfect ease but it aids the digestion of ordinary foods and thereby greatly increases their nutritive value.

'OVALTINE'
Nourishing COLD *& Refreshing*

IT'S BRITISH

3 A.P.B. 36.



A HAPPY EXAMPLE OF ANGLO CHINESE CO-OPERATION

IN this Empire Supplement, designed primarily to bring to the notice of British people in Hong Kong the campaign to Buy and Sell British goods that is being waged by the Empire Marketing Board and other agencies, and supported by the Prince of Wales, as will be seen by turning to his speech at the inauguration of the Empire Marketing Board campaign appearing on another page—it is good also to recall that Hong Kong itself exists and has its being solely as a result of the close co-operation of two of the greatest trading nations in the World to-day, the Chinese and the British.

From the very earliest days of the foundation of this Colony, now 90 years ago, the people of the two nations have always found in each other something that makes an immediate appeal, and that renders it pleasant to do business with each other.

As in South America the expression parola d'Inglesa stands as a sure acceptance of a bargain, without further formality, so in the past the word of a Chinese is his bond has passed current and been accepted.

So much the two people have in common, and on such a foundation how much can be built up!

It is over 30 years ago since there came into existence a Company destined to become a household name all through the Far East.

This Company is the Green Island Cement, which commenced operation in a small way on Green Island, near Macao, from which it took its name.

In those days its machinery consisted of vertical kilns and it was capitalised at a small figure, all of which was raised in Hong Kong from both British and Chinese subscribers. From these small beginnings grew this great Anglo-Chinese Company, which to-day is supplying cement for practically all the building operations of importance taking place in China and Malaya.

The technical history of the Green Island Cement is one long record of progress, not only in its output of cement, but also in the way that the Company has always taken immediate advantage of all the latest improvements in machinery that have been brought out in different parts of the World.

The latest example of the progressive management of the Green Island Cement is shown by the installation only last year of a complete new wet process plant. The entire machinery for this new process is British and was supplied and installed by that well-known firm, Messrs. Vickers-Armstrong Ltd., of Barrow-in-Furness.

Before this new plant was installed, such was the demand for Green Island Cement from all parts of the Far East, that though the plant was kept working continuously, supply could never catch up with demand.

Even now, with the new plant in full operation, the old plant has still to keep going and it contributes about 50,000 tons of cement per annum to the total output.

If to the 50,000 tons of cement produced annually by the old plant, is added the 100,000 tons of cement that the new plant produces, it is easy to realise what an important industry has been built up first in Macao and now in Hong Kong by this pioneer amongst Anglo-Chinese Companies.

Hitherto, the talk has been of quantity. Turn now to the even more important standard of quality and what do we find?

It is a well known fact that the British Standard Specifications of Cement has always been the strictest and most rigid specifications of any country in the world. In spite of that, so high has the Green Island Cement aimed that always, from its early days, its cement has always been a little bit better than the specification required. Even though last year a new Standard Specification was issued with far more rigid requirements than those previously insisted on, the Green Island Cement found that the cement produced complied with those latest requirements with the greatest ease.

Such is a brief outline of a Hongkong Company, which perhaps more than most has helped to build true and firm the foundation of Hongkong's reputation as a manufacturing centre, where the flower of Anglo-Chinese co-operation can produce the greatest benefits.

DEVELOPMENT OF SALESMANSHIP IN MODERN CHINA

By A Salesman

SELLING in China is not a process which can be bought in small packets and handed out to any one asking for a recipe for the lack of export trade.

Whether your goods be for retail or for wholesale consumption, whether they are perishable or of solid structural type, the bulk of the eventual consumers in almost all cases will be Chinese, and it is safe to say that less than one-fifth of your possible customers can speak a word of any language but their own. They recognise your article from another only by some outstanding difference of shape, colour, taste or smell which, it would be almost impossible to translate from one language into the other. Your product must therefore be specially packed or marked for the Chinese Market.

To let your articles percolate through the hands of coast town importers, Chinese wholesalers and middle-men ad infinitum is like throwing one more gold fish into the pond and hoping that it will come up and thank you at the end of the financial year, unless he is really an exceptional gold fish and unless your goods have advantages in the field of price, of quick delivery, of ease of selling and all the other points for which a buyer looks—in other words, unless you have the good fortune of, a Ford or Lever—your Chinese venture will not bring you much satisfaction. You must follow your goods with a real personal sales effort. Either in person, or by means of some trusted lieutenant whose keenness and ability for overcoming problems has already attracted your attention, you must visit the territory and form a general idea of the whole chain of distribution to which you will be entrusting the child of your labour. And what is more, you must repeat this visit and renew your acquaintances pretty frequently after that, for in no place more than in the Far East does there exist such a striking paradox as one observes in the adjective so commonly ascribed to this part of the world. They call it "unchanging" but actually that is because it is like the pig. Its skin is so thick that from the outside you see neither the suddenness nor the immensity of the changes which it is constantly undergoing.

Come out then; visit the importer and the compradores and the dealers and put yourself to the pains of travelling for a week or two away from the main cities—it may cost you a few discomforts but the effort made may put in your grasp the lever that switches your train of circumstances from the slow to the express way.

Importance Of Advertising.

Good salesmen are hard to find. There is hardly any need to rub this fact in except that, in China, they do not sell but make friends and expect their friends to call in and buy from them. It is just the difference between floating with tide and pulling up stream.

By advertising—in Chinese of course—you are able to get behind the East-West demarcation and thereby cause business to come on its own to the dealers handling your goods.

But to advertise in Chinese is not the same thing as to translate English advertisements into Chinese. It is not achievable simply by describing English ideas (or French, or German, or Italian) to a Chinese who understands those languages and asking him to put them down in his best characters so that you may have them set up in Chinese papers. It is the placing of your business in the hands of an organization doing Chinese advertising in the same way as any European advertising agency does European advertising, an agency possessing Chinese specialists in art, in copy, in research, in marketing, in space buying and in outdoor display.

That such organization may exist is, when we come to think of it, quite natural but the manner of effecting contact with them had been in the past so difficult that few people have made the effort and not always were those who did so entirely satisfied. There was always something of a gap between the European manufacturer and the Oriental advertising man. Much of this has been changed in the period since the war, when the stresses of rebuilding industry at home caused many good brains, which would normally have been absorbed in the affairs of their own country to try their luck overseas. Of the writer's knowledge one such began in Bombay about 1922 and to-day his name stands good all over India. In South China there is a European woman, trained to think and speak in Chinese since she was a child, whom pressure of circumstance threw into the profession of advertising in 1924 and who to-day is known in three continents, and more particularly in South China and Malaya, as an outstanding personality and an exceptionally well qualified advertising specialist. In other parts of the East the same thing has happened and, with the growth of the professional houses owned and managed by Europeans, the whole tone of the contact between newspaper or outdoor space seller and manufacturer has been put on as secure and efficient a basis as exists in England to-day. This change has proceeded quietly but it is nevertheless a most noticeable fact and one to be borne in mind by any one intending to review the Far East as a market for his goods.

The original foreign business houses in China dealt in quantity goods and in the main kept themselves to one or two lines, machinery or piecegoods or cutlery and so on, but an examination to-day will show that those who have thrown up the old practice of dependence on the compradores for their trade and who go out to build up their own marketing systems have reached a very different position from those who did not; and it is the latter who have had to spread their interests in order to keep up their profits, a procedure which, carried to a natural conclusion cannot possibly bring satisfaction to the manufacturers whom they represent. The others following their stocks up the river, planting godowns and appointing their own up-country agents, standing behind the dealers' counters with their own sleeves rolled up and helping to push the goods off the shelves into the astonished customers' arms, have run heavy risks of loss by fire, by pillage, by confiscation, by massacre and by fraudulent agents. Results moreover have proved their action justified. There is a large body of opinion in China to-day which is qualifying to supply the demand for organizations which will take the same risk and do similar work for other goods besides oil, cigarettes and fertilizers. Successful experiments are being made, notably by the organization under the control of the woman advertising consultant mentioned above and the question, whether to adopt the aggressive or passive attitude towards sales is the most important which faces every new comer to this market.

What Is The Foreigner Doing?

This is hard to answer, because, as everybody knows who has had any experience of extra European trade, the methods of salesmanship of each country and the type of representative coming from each and the manner in which he approaches his customers are utterly different. It is safe to say however that whereas the Britisher and the American have "good face" in China, the Latin and the Japanese are nearer to getting into the skin of the man across the counter. To do this means constant endeavour and sustained support from home.

British goods no longer hold a monopoly of quality and, where they fail to get the business, it is frequently because even were prices level there is no follow-up behind them; similarly where quality is even, they do not carry such a margin of profit for the middle-man as do Continental or Japanese goods. Profit can usually be adjusted, especially if a greater bulk of sale can be achieved, so that in both cases the crux of the question is the necessity for a marketing organization which will use salesmen who have been trained in their job to travel about the country—and travelling in China is not so difficult as people make out—introducing goods, helping people to solve their problems, and summing up with the knowledge that can only be obtained by direct contact with them, the amount of assistance that can be given to dealers in the form of credit.

"BUY BRITISH" CAMPAIGN.

Prince of Wales's Broadcast.

THE Prince of Wales when inaugurating the "Buy British" campaign organized by the Empire Marketing Board in a speech broadcast to all stations from the Brimingham studio of the B.B.C.:

"I have been asked to inaugurate this evening the Empire Marketing Board's Campaign in favour of "Buying British from the Empire at Home and Oversea." At the back of this appeal lie so many questions in which I have long taken a keen personal interest that I welcome this opportunity of speaking briefly about them.

The appeal of the Marketing Board has always been to buy, whenever reasonably possible, *first* the produce of our own country, and *next* the produce of the Empire countries beyond the seas. The critical events of this Autumn have given that appeal a new weight and a new urgency.

It is now recognized that as a nation we *have been lately buying from abroad more than we are able to pay for by our exports, and that we should concentrate in the first place on buying at home more of what we need—on using to the full what our own farms and our own manufacturing plants can provide.*

There is a great determination among us this Winter to lessen our unemployment—to bring back work to those thousands of homes that are seeking and waiting for it, and to restore the fortunes of our own countryside. In town and country alike, an immense amount of individual happiness and well-being depends upon our answer to the challenge thus put to us. Nor is it an individual question only. The skill and craftsmanship of our people are a national asset, and we cannot afford as a nation to allow them to rust and tarnish through lack of use, and consequent lack of enterprise.

I back this appeal to "Buy British" primarily as a means of alleviating the distress and misery which I am continually finding in the homes of the unemployed. I back this appeal not only as a consumer but also as one of those whom the Empire Marketing Board was set up specially to benefit—I mean as a farmer and breeder in both England and Canada. I back it as Master of the Fishing Fleets, concerned to see that the arduous labours of the fishermen about our coasts should be justly rewarded, and I back it also as one who has been able to travel widely in the Empire oversea, and who must, therefore, realize how greatly their prosperity and their ability to buy from the United Kingdom depend upon their finding in this country markets for their own produce.

Selling British.

But when I back this appeal I am not thinking of it merely as a form of words to be posted on the hoardings and bandied across the counter. We must never let the words become a mere parrot cry like that. "Buying British" implies "Selling British," and those two phrases together imply a long process of team work, stretching back from the retail shop through all the channels of transport and distribution to the farms where British produce is grown and the factories where British goods are manufactured. If "Buying British" is to be made a reality there must be good honest team work all along the line and on all sides. The manufacturer must produce goods of sound quality at a reasonable price. The agricultural producer must do likewise, grading his produce and studying the public taste. Most of the Empire countries overseas have lately made great advances in that direction; and over here I regard the introduction of the National Mark for agricultural produce as an important and promising move in the right direction. Manufacturers and farmers alike must enlist the scientific research worker in their service; they must learn to market their products on modern lines, and they must see to it that the public are told what they have to sell. Distributors must be active to seek out new sources of British supply—here and abroad in the Empire. The British Industries Fair next February will give them a splendid opportunity for reviewing what the Empire has to offer them. Distributors, too, I am confident can do much to help the British producer by letting him know exactly what the public demands, and how his products can be improved to meet those needs. Finally, those who control expenditure, from the director in his boardroom with large contracts to place, to the woman, laying out her housekeeping money, must be inquisitive about the sources of what they buy. Here at least, in the home and at the counter, is the opportunity for every woman, in a simple way and in her own way, to help her country in its hour of need. I appeal to every woman who is listening to me to take that opportunity and to do our country that service.

Foreign Nations.

The first choice should be for home products, the second choice for the products of the Empire overseas. That is the rule which I ask you to follow in great purchases and in small ones. It is a rule which implies no lack of friendship towards any foreign nation. The whole world is concerned to see that the fortunes of this country are solidly established, and we cannot rest content with our fortunes while so many of our peoples are unemployed and so many of our producers find it difficult to market what they have grown. It is a rule of buying, too, which can be adopted as readily in every oversea Empire country as here in the United Kingdom—which has, indeed, already been very widely adopted by them. Mr. Thomas, when he comes to visit the Dominions, will be able to stress the significance of that message by telling them what a remarkable advance there has been here in Empire buying of recent years, and even of recent months; and, I hope, how convincing and splendid a response has been forthcoming to this present special "Buy British" appeal. The Empire Marketing Board would, I know, be the first to recognise that such a response derives its ultimate force from something much deeper than any campaign of theirs. It springs from the patriotic determination of men and women of all parties that our country shall win through out of its present difficulties to prosperity, and from their belief that, in order to win through, we must develop to the uttermost the resources of our own country and of the Empire outside it.

HERE AGAIN THERE IS NEED FOR TEAM WORK BETWEEN ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH. I wish that I could be speaking to-night through that new Empire broadcasting station which the B.B.C. have decided to inaugurate. But if my voice to-night should reach any of those whose homes are in the Empire beyond the seas, I would ask them to redouble their efforts to do for us what we to-day are doing for them and to look to the United Kingdom, or some other country of the Empire, when they cannot supply their needs from their

(Continued on Page 6)

EMPIRE SHOP AT LIVERPOOL.

Lord Derby and the Trade Balance.

LORD Derby, speaking at Liverpool at the opening of a shop of the Empire Marketing Board, said that he believed that the entirely non-political "Buy British" movement would be of inestimable advantage to this country and Dominions. We were now beginning to realize that we should encourage home products. The balance of trade had to be restored, and it could only be done by purchasing as much as possible in the home market first and then from the Empire. He hoped the Dominions would repay us by buying our goods.

It was a good sign that people were now asking, "Is it Empire produce?" Many people asked what difference their shilling or half-crown could make, but small sums made a huge total, and he had been informed that if an average of £2 more a person was spent each year on home-produced articles and £2 less on imported goods the balance of trade would be restored. The reason why this had not been done before was that people had not realized what the Empire could produce. These Empire shops would be a great educative influence in that respect. They were not retail shops, but would show visitors what they could get from their own retailers.

It was essential, Lord Derby added, that there should be more standardization both at home and in the Dominions than there had been in the past. In the farming industry there was not nearly enough attempt to standardize butter, eggs, vegetables, etc. and if possible bring them to market by co-operative means. They must have standardization, and that could, he thought, be achieved by consumers insisting on getting exactly the same article as that which they had sampled in that shop.

TEN YEARS OF MORRIS PROGRESS.

Review by Major B. B. Barrett.

AFTER 10 years it is amazing to look back on the immense progress and expansion which has been accomplished with the Morris organization during that short time.

Major B. B. Barrett.

In January 1922, when I first joined Messrs. Morris Motors Limited, the 13.9 4-cylinder Morris Oxford had just come into being, beside the 11.9 Morris Cowley which later was the foundation stone of Sir William Morris' colossal enterprise of to-day.

2,000 Cars A Week.

Our production had reached, what we then considered to be the amazing figure of 300 cars a week—they have since been over 2,000 cars a week. Our Sales Department consisted of two small offices and the whole day was one long grind of letter writing, to the tune of 80 a day—not trying to sell cars, but to try and give information, prices and some possible date of delivery to applicants. Surely this is some indication of the excellent publicity obtained from reliability!

To-day the Sales Department is a highly organized branch with a large and varied staff, ranging from systematised allocation of cars daily to distributors—not always an easy job to meet their varying and urgent demands—to the production of cinema sound films, and shipping on a large scale.

In 1922, Morris Engines were built by Messrs. Hotchkiss et Cie, of Machine Gun Fame, and car bodies by Messrs. Hollick & Pratt of Birmingham, and other firms. Gradually however, these firms were absorbed and their premises purchased, till we now have Morris Engines Limited and our own Body Building Firm, so that with the exception of what are called proprietary articles, such as Lucas Electrical Equipment, Speedometers, Windscreens, Lockheed Brakes, Shock Absorbers, etc., the whole car is produced entirely by the various companies under the control of Sir William Morris.

The first separate Export Department was formed in 1924, although cars had been actually exported to India and the Malay States prior to the Great War, and in India I know of two 1914 Morris Oxford cars still running daily in spite of 17 years use in a tropical country where roads for motoring are quite a recent inovation.

In considering the Export development of English cars, one had to remember the fact that the English manufacturer was compelled to design cars to meet local conditions at Home, with the awful bogey of the Horse Power Tax hanging over him.

In England roads are good and distances are comparatively small, so the obvious demand was for comparatively small cars with an engine, small in Horse Power at the R.A.C. rating, but of very high efficiency. So far so good, but since the Great War, the spending capacity of the English motor car owner has been very small, so that two equally great factors had to be catered for, namely, low price and above all reliability and low running costs.

A Hard Fight.

How hard the fight was, the public can hardly believe unless they care to look back on the disastrous end of many a motor manufacturer during this period, but if only the best man could come to the top, the same can be said of the cars they produced, together with the organization and service behind them.

In these 10 short years the Morris car with a production of over 60,000 a year has become world famous, while our younger brother, the Morris Commercial Truck, has spread in an amazing fashion all the world over, from the ubiquitous six-wheeler to the 15 cwt. Van.

Not many years ago Sir William Morris acquired the famous Wolseley Factory and behind their luxurious large cars for the wealthy, appeared the new 4-speed Wolseley Hornet Saloons, the popularity of which is showing in England every day.

Even racing has not been neglected and the now famous M.G. Sports models have already captured one blue ribbon after another on the road and track.

There is too little space to go into half what could be told, but behind the whole of this colossal organization has always been the personal genius and driving power of one man, Sir William Morris, who starting with nothing, has by his own indomitable will and capacity, become one of the leading figures of our time in England.

(Continued on Page 6.)

CANADA

ITS TRADE & INFLUENCE WITH HONG KONG

EMPIRE Day is naturally a day on which all those within the British Empire should turn their thoughts towards what this great Commonwealth of Nations means, not only in each part of the Empire, but also to each and every individual who lives within its boundaries.

The unity of the Empire is undisputable, but in these trying and difficult times it is essential that consideration should be given to ways and means of making stronger the bonds which hold us all together by making secure for coming generations, that spirit of Empire which has been so remarkable and successful in the past.

There are two great essentials necessary in order that the Empire shall continue as a unit. First of these is a thorough knowledge of the different parts of the Empire and secondly, that it should become an economic as well as a sentimental unit. It is therefore the intention of this article to try and give some general information about Canada and also its trade with Hong Kong and the territory served by that port.

The area of Canada is 3,684,726 square miles, stretching as it does from the Pacific to the Atlantic Oceans and from the U.S. border to the Arctic Circle. A great variety of natural resources are found, from the south where peaches, grapes and other fruits and vegetables—usually associated with the more southern countries—are grown under ideal conditions, to the land of continual snow, the principal products of which are fur and fish.

In the Maritime provinces of the Atlantic, and British Columbia on the Pacific, natural resources such as grain, timber, fish and minerals abound. The beautiful scenery, ideal climate, hunting, fishing and other sports, are responsible for one of Canada's principal invisible exports, i.e. the Tourist Traffic.

The population of Canada is 10,000,000 people and although this is small in comparison with the vast territory it covers, still the purchasing power of the Canadian citizen and his standard of living ranks among the first.

Half a century ago Canada was looked upon as a supplier of raw materials, but to-day we find established flourishing industrial sections capable of supplying almost any manufactured article which may be required.

The principal commodities exported from Canada during 1931, ranking according to value were:—Wheat, Newsprint paper, wood pulp, wheat flour, planks and boards, fish, copper ore and blister, whiskey, nickel, raw gold, automobiles, raw furs, cheese, pulpwood, rubber tyres, silver ore and bullion.

Canada, on the basis of the figures for the last completed year, is the fifth greatest trader in the world. In the absolute value of her external trade, she is surpassed only by the four greatest trading nations—the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany and France—each of them with from four to twelve times her population. In total trade per head of population, Canada achieved in the last calendar year a considerable lead over the United Kingdom and double the figure attained in the U.S., Germany or France. Canadian exports of domestic produce in the calendar year 1930 amounted to $89.17 per head of population as compared with $60.50 per head of population in the U.K. They were more than double the $41.64 per head of Germany or the $40.92 per head of France, and nearly treble the $30.82 of domestic products exported per head of population in the U.S. No better evidence of the energy and efficiency of the Canadian Exporter could possibly be adduced.

Trade with Hong Kong and South China.

In order that full information may be made available to importers in this territory, the Canadian Government has established six Trade Commissioners' offices and have in contemplation at least one more. The office dealing with the territory under discussion is located at Hong Kong.

As evidence of the desire of the Canadian exporter to obtain a thorough knowledge of China, last year representative Canadian business men made a visit to this country under the auspices of the various Canadian Chambers of Commerce. The object of this visit was to acquire first hand knowledge of the requirements of this territory, so that they may intelligently advise their fellow countrymen who are interested in shipping Canadian products to this market, the possibilities for the sale of these products and the best method of transacting business.

The two large Canadian Railways have established offices here with staffs experienced both in Canadian and Oriental trade and able to give the benefit of their knowledge to the traders in both countries.

The ocean transport between these countries is modern, efficient and regular, one of the steamship companies operating on this route being controlled by one of the large Canadian Railways.

Two prominent Canadian Life Insurance Companies have been operating in this country for many years and their experience has influenced two more Canadian companies to set up an organisation here.

The above facts force us to realise that Canada as a young country is definitely interested in trading and establishing friendly relations with the older colony of Hong Kong and that part of China which it serves so well.

The wonders of the Hong Kong harbour and the position it holds as the doorway to South China, cannot be over-estimated.

Trade Situation.

The bulk of the imports into this country from Canada are foodstuffs. Of the total imports of 1931, amounting to H.K.$5,822,562, H.K.$4,271,393 come under this category. In addition the following commodities were imported in fair quantities:—metals $248,520, leather $226,278, live cattle $109,245, building materials $114,153, paper and paper ware $18,570, motor cars and trucks $28,576, Chinese medicines $15,395, wearing apparel, $12,276.

The figures for the year 1931 show a considerable increase over 1930 and unless something unforeseen happens, 1932 will show further substantial gains. These increases are largely due to the fact that the large merchant houses are rapidly becoming aware of the products Canada is able to supply and also the high standard of quality maintained by the Canadian firms.

The Canadian Government has established a very high system of grading for all foodstuffs and maintain expert inspectors to see that these standards are adhered to.

We must also realise these increases are due in part to the Chinese boycott of Japanese products and the advantage Canada has in exchange as compared with U.S. currency.

Canada has always been foremost in her efforts to develop Inter-Empire trade. She was the first to adopt the policy of Empire preference in her tariffs and has entered into private treaties with Australia, New Zealand and British West Indies. Her representatives at the Imperial Conferences have always taken a prominent part in the proceedings and this year the Imperial Conference will take place at Ottawa, being the first time it has ever been held outside of England.

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TRY OUR RESTAURANT.

CANADIAN CONFECTIONERY.

Tai Ping Building. Queen's Rd. C.

(Above).—Wedding group taken on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Margaret Chan and Mr. J. C. Stoppa of the Fire Brigade. The ceremony took place at St. Margaret Mary's Church, Happy Valley. The Rev. Father H. de Angeli officiated.—(Ying Ming.)

Mr. Reidy being led in by Miss Lois Fenron, after his popular win on Bag & Baggage.

The happy couple, Miss Margaret Chan and Mr. J. C. Stoppa, photographed outside St. Margaret Mary's Church.—(Ying Ming.)

A scene from the "Cuban Love Song" featuring Lawrence Tibbett, Lupe Velez and Ernest Torrence, which commences at the Queen's to-day.

Helter Skelter, Mr. Butler up, being led in after winning the Sub-Griffin's Summer Handicap at the sixth extra race meeting.

The clock tower of the Gloucester Building, with its 10 ft. diameter Telechron electric clocks. The clocks and driving mechanism are so designed that they will withstand the exceedingly high wind pressure experienced during typhoons.

(At left).—Woodland Stag, ridden by Mr. L. Frost, which established the mile and a half record at Happy Valley.

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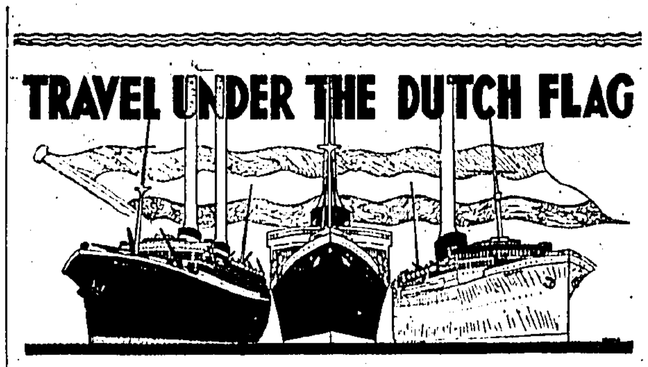

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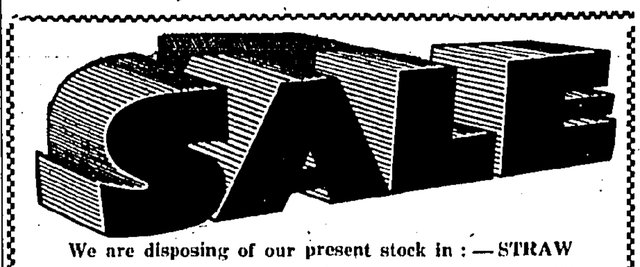

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Sole Distributors for Hong Kong and China.

Mainly for Women

LINES FOR SUMMER BRIDES

Fashion Need Follow No Tradition

JUNE is a popular wedding month. The graceful new note in dress which allies flowing lines with the moulded silhouette will produce very beautiful bridal robes and ceremonial garments.

An interesting point in wedding fashions is the individuality displayed. No two bridal schemes are alike. In colour and fabric brides need now follow no tradition; White certainly predominates, because this season it is a great favourite with the younger set, but the shade they choose is seldom the white once associated with the bride. It can be a blue skim-milk tone, a "matt" surfaced greeny-white, or the dark parchment of old lace.

The New Whites.

Lilac and peach-white are the latest vogue with the modern bride, and a wise choice for both these delicate tones give a suggestion of richness and warmth which is often lacking in more ordinary garments.

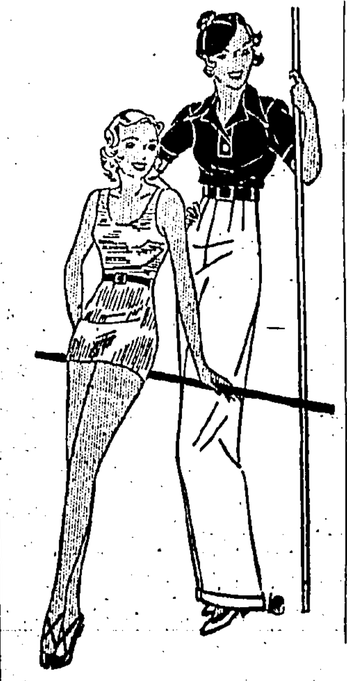
These shades are particularly lovely in the heavy shining satins which certainly conform more or less with bridal traditions. At one time velvet was a popular choice, but with the new sectional way of cutting these princess robes satin is the perfect fabric.

Peach-white is very becoming to the brunette and is the alternative to the deep parchment, while the fair bride will look best in the blue, white, or the lilac shade. A simple satin dress of perfect cut is a favourite choice this season, though each model is treated differently, the softening effect often being attained by the long tulle veil in matching shade. Nothing is more attractive than a severely simple gown in lilac tinted satin with quantities of matching tulle forming a long train almost (and in many cases quite) as long as the train of the frock itself.

Another vogue for the wedding gown is a cuirass or long moulded corsage of embroidery or exquisite fabric with a delicate design of jewelled work. From the knees flow yards of soft drapery. With a model cut on these lines balance and width of shoulder are desirable. Many modern girls prefer their bridesmaids not to be too colourful, especially when the bride herself is wearing one of these delicate new shades, which are more easily eclipsed than pure white. Very effective for a lilac bride is a retinue of children in net of the same colour.

Becoming Tulle.

All the details to complete the bridal array and that of the retinue are well understood to-day. There is the all-important question of the veil. Heirloom lace, often difficult to arrange, must take precedence over the more becoming tulle. In certain cases the lace is used as drapery falling on to the train, and a short tulle veil is added, somewhat like the army nurse's cap. But when lace is soft and fine it can be raised off the face on the orthodox bandeau of orange blossoms or jewels. More popular is the coif fastened by the coronet of buds. Tulle, of feather weight, is most attractive worn over the face till after the ceremony, and then thrown back.



JEWELLED TRIMMINGS.

Many of the latest evening gloves are adorned with designs worked as jewels. A black suede pair much admired were studded with diamante, and a white pair had a rose pattern materialised in red clear glass beads. Some gloves have a bracelet of diamante or coloured crystal sewn to the wrist, while others have the bracelet effect at the top of the gloves above the elbow.

LATEST IN HANDBAGS.

A handbag has come to be considered as essential a part of a woman's outfit as anything else, whether the occasion be afternoon, morning or evening, and more and more attention is being paid to the subject by the designers. All sorts of unexpected materials are used, and the results are, as a rule, extremely attractive.

LACE AND CHIFFON.

Lace and chiffon ruchings are also being used for necklaces, these days, and they make delightful affairs designed for wearing with Summer garden party frocks and with the new dance dresses. Sometimes these materials are used alone, and occasionally they are worked in conjunction with beads. The results in either case are most original and attractive.

MODEL DECORATIONS.

The wool craze in fashion has spread to jewellery, and the regiment of varied bead necklaces which have been essential to the wardrobe of every woman of fashion is now being replaced by a regiment of necklaces which have their origin in the haberdashery department. Wool is in particular favour.

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EUNICE DISPLAY

AN interesting stall in the forthcoming Empire Products Fair will be that of "Eunice" the English Dress Designer. It will consist of a beautiful drape of exquisite English fabrics, and an original evening gown, the details of which will remain a secret until the Fair opens. The stall itself is built in simple modernistic style in silver and black. All materials used are Empire Products. There will also be a special display at Eunice's salon in the Peninsula Arcade during the Fair.

HINTS ON FASHIONS

Straight Lines & Colours For The Summer Wardrobe

REALLY extreme fashions never hold sway for very long in England. A "stunt" on the part of the designers may be popular for a short time, but people quickly tire of it and return to more normal ways. Clothes that are smartly unobtrusive are liked better than anything else and thus it is not surprising that bustles and feathered bowlers enjoyed a very short-lived popularity and that the new season's clothes are singularly lacking in fussiness. Trim lines reign supreme now, and sports frocks, morning suits and afternoon ensembles are all cleverly cut with simplicity as the keynote. Evening gowns, too, are designed with beautiful, flowing straight lines, and individuality is expressed largely by means of colours. At every dress show one sees bright blues, vermilion and pimento shades, and brilliant fresh greens, while the vogue for combining two or more colours in one frock adds still more gaiety to Summer wardrobes. Very lovely were the colours used in the Paul Caret collection. An unusual and charming shade of pink that seemed to be a blend of rose, shell and shrimp, made a two-piece Summer outfit in very fine wool. The dress was cut on simple lines with the top of the bodice and short sleeves embroidered with eyelet-holes in white silk. With this was worn a sleeveless coatee and a wide-brimmed brown hat swathed round the crown with matching pink and finished with roses under one side of the brim.

Of Soft Tweed.

Soft, fine tweed made several smart ensembles in the Helen Chandler collection. A pretty two-piece suit consisted of a dress in pollen-yellow tweed worn with a coatlet of Cumberland tweed in a slightly darker colour. The latter was quite short, fitted at the waist, and had little epaulettes instead of sleeves. Black tweed united with the same material in a soft shade of strawberry pink to make an attractive walking dress.

Any collection of clothes shewn by Isobel can be guaranteed to be interesting, and her most recent display was no exception to the rule. The day clothes included some most attractive tailored models, various shades of blue and red being chiefly used. There was also many models in grey.

Flower-Like Dance Frocks.

No one can help admitting the charm of the dance frocks which have been designed for young girls this season. They are flower-like, both as regards colourings and style. The favourite shades are passed tones of mauve, blue, yellow and pink, or mystic greens, suggesting budding larch trees or the delicate green of primrose leaves. Most popular of all perhaps, are peach blossom shades and a very soft mauve, rather the colour of dog violets. The frocks themselves are definitely simple as regards style and it is unusual for either two colours of two materials to be allied in a young girl's dress. Soft silk fabrics are most favoured, particularly a new taffeta which has no suggestion of hardness about it.

NEW CONSIGNMENT of MACBETH HATS EVENING & DAY GOWNS and BEACH PYJAMAS.

GLOUCESTER BUILDING ARCADE.
Entrance from Des Voeux Road and Pedder Street.

LOUIS *FRENCH HAIR DRESSER FOR LADIES.*

WAKE UP SMILING!

What a lot of love affairs are destroyed at the hour of awakening; a satisfied longing is a severe judge. In the eyes of a lover, last night's beauty serves as a criterion for that of the next day.

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Your hair will never be in disorder.

The soft and light waves make a frame for the morning smile which tends to multiply its seduction.

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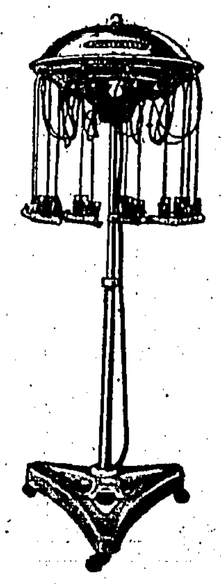

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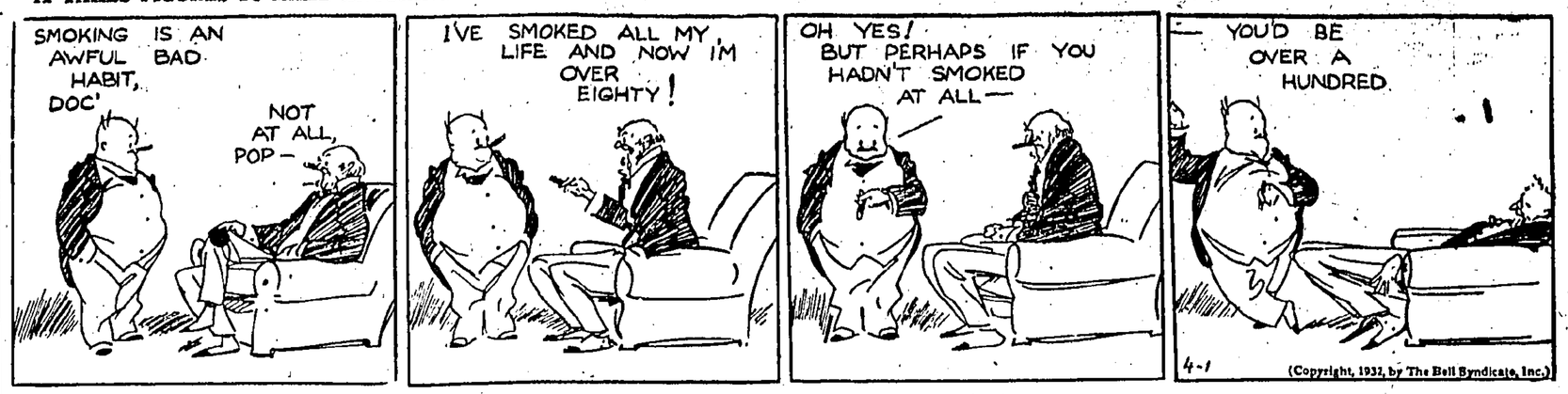
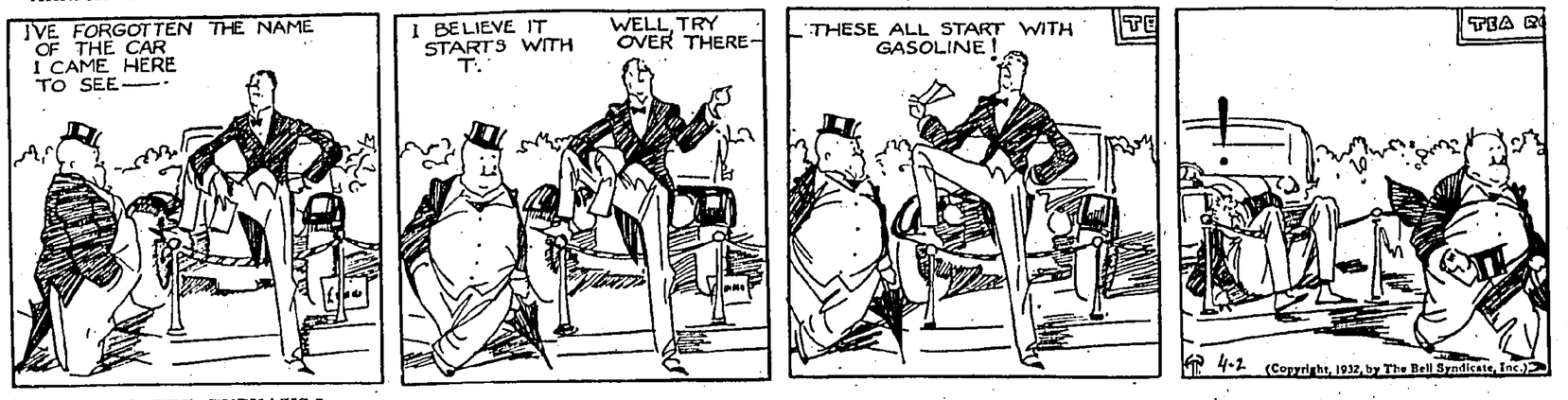
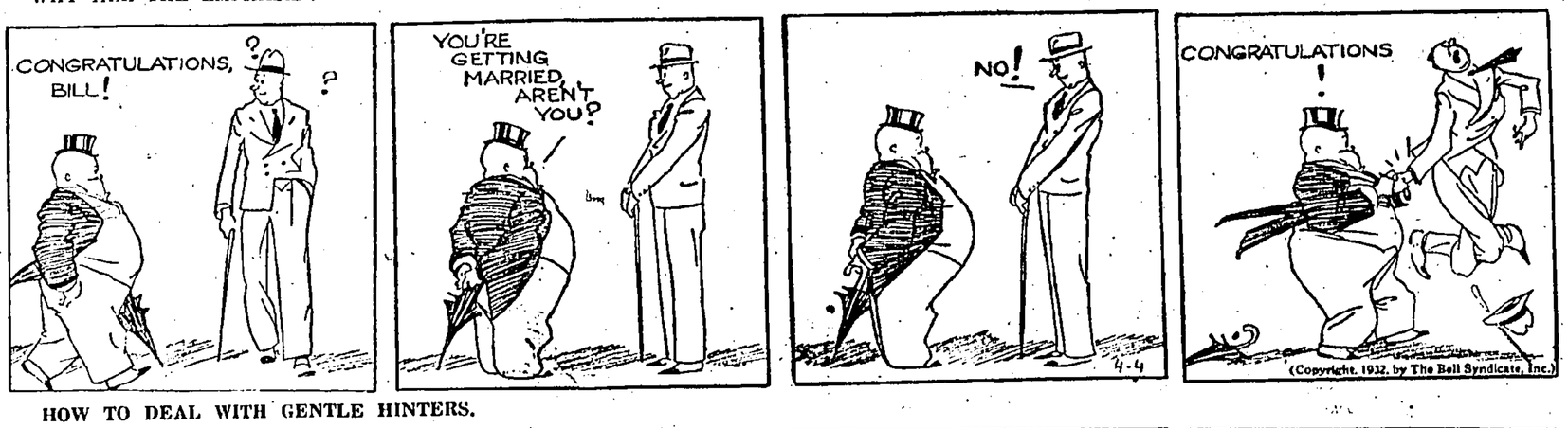


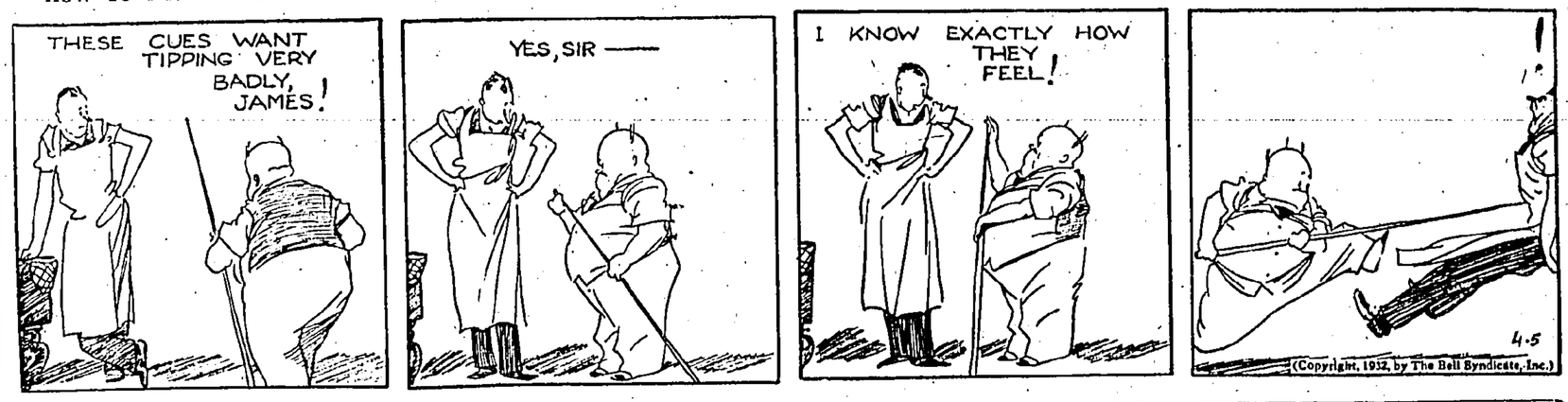
ARNICA IS A GOOD STARTER, TOO



WHY ALL THE EMPHASIS?



HOW TO DEAL WITH GENTLE HINTERS.



REMEMBER IT ALWAYS COSTS LESS AT WHITEAWAYS.

DO YOUR

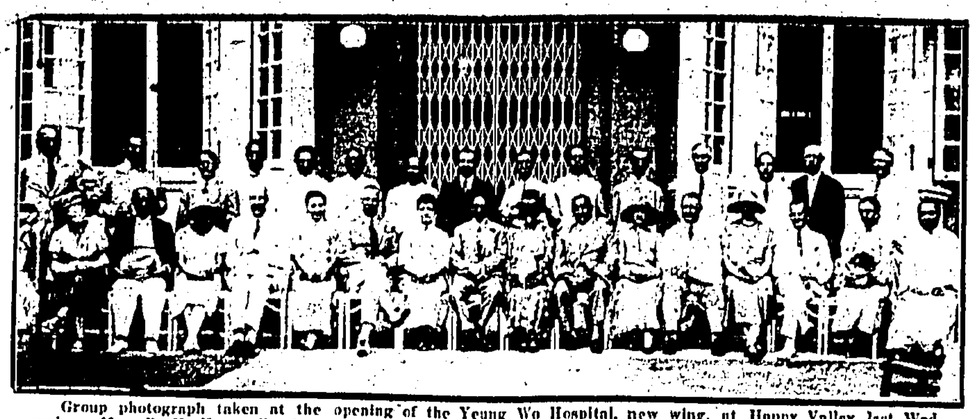
EMPIRE DAY SHOPPING

AT

WHITEAWAYS

THE BEST VALUES FOR THE LOWEST PRICES.

Madge Evans, charming M.-G.-M. player.



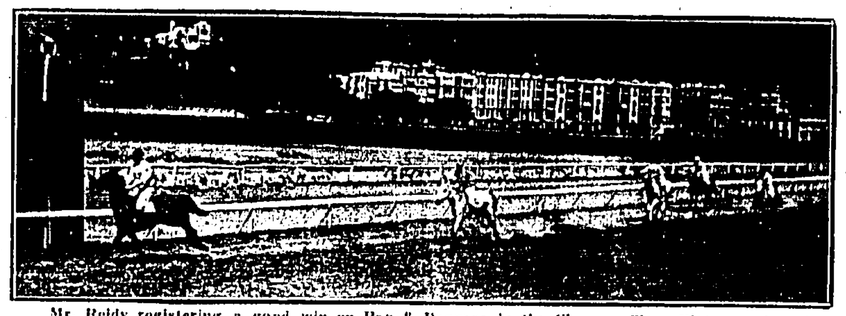
Group photograph taken at the opening of the Yeung Wo Hospital, new wing, at Happy Valley last Wednesday. Mrs. R. H. Kotewall who performed the ceremony is seated in the centre. Many prominent members of the community were present including the Directors and senior members of the Hospital Staff.—(K. Fujiyama.)

Anita Page hears the call of the open road.

Lawrence Tibbett and Lupe Velez as they appear in the "Cuban Love Song" now appearing at the Queen's.

An unusual view of Repulse Bay at sunset taken by F.A.C.

"The Middle Watch" with Owen Nares supported by a strong cast will be screened at the Queen's Theatre at an early date.



Mr. Reidy registering a good win on Bag & Baggage in the Cheung Chau Plate, at the Sixth race meeting last Monday.

Mr. S. N. Pan winning the Lantau Handicap on Gold Bar by a neck from Mr. Frost on Gadwall.

The Olympic Pajamas—strikingly carried out in white linen with black silhouetted figures of the athletes in action—worn by Leila Hyams, M.-G.-M. actress—are doing their bit to create interest for the forthcoming Olympiad events to be held in Los Angeles, starting July 30, 1932.

(At left).—The great Garbo as sketched by Jean Hersholt who appears with her in the M.-G.-M. production, "Grand Hotel."

DEAF?—

THIS IS ALL RIGHT SOMETIMES.

BUT IN BUSINESS!—

OUR DEAF AIDS ARE A BOON

SEVERAL MODELS TO CHOOSE FROM

SCHMIDT & CO.

GLOUCESTER BUILDING, DES VOEUX ROAD C.

LEICA D. & P. SERVICE HAS BEEN EXTENDED AND OUR PRICES HAVE BEEN REDUCED.

EMPIRE GALA NIGHT "ROSE ROOM" PENINSULA HOTEL MAY 23rd

24th MAY 1932.

EMPIRE DAY

OBSERVATIONS

At the HONG KONG PENINSULA, PEAK & REPULSE BAY HOTELS.

BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCTS
23rd and 24th May
AT OUR HOTELS

OUR BILLS OF FARE
COMPRISE CHOICE SELECTIONS OF EMPIRE FOOD
AND
EMPIRE WINES

ORCHESTRAL PROGRAMMES
AT
HONG KONG HOTEL
PENINSULA HOTEL
REPULSE BAY HOTEL
INCLUDE ENGLISH, SCOTTISH & IRISH POPULAR FOLK-SONGS
FROM THE BEST COMPOSITIONS OF EMPIRE MUSIC

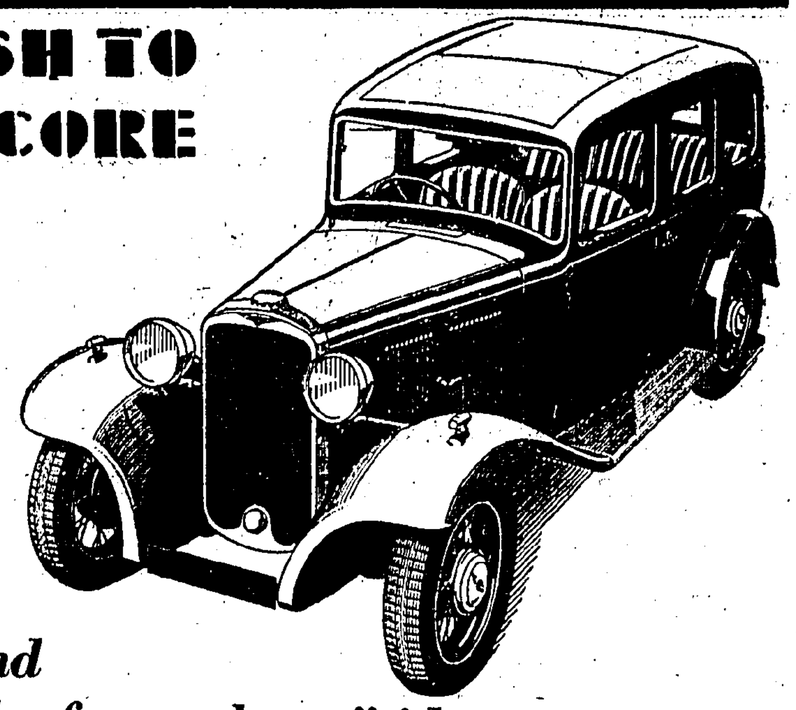
DINNER DANCES
AT
HONG KONG HOTEL
May 23rd & 24th — (8 p.m. till midnight).
REPULSE BAY HOTEL
May 24th — (8 p.m. till midnight).

EMPIRE DAY TEA DANCE
at REPULSE BAY HOTEL
(4.30 p.m. till 6.30 p.m.)

SPECIAL CELEBRATION
EMPIRE GALA NIGHT.
in the "ROSE ROOM" of the
PENINSULA HOTEL
MAY 23rd
(9 p.m. till 2 a.m.)

THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

BRITISH TO THE CORE



FAMILY SALOON
Triplex Glass windscreen.
FAMILY TOURER. SPORTS TOURER. *SALOON DE LUXE. *FOURSOME SUN SALOON. *CLUB SUN SALOON.
*Triplex Glass Throughout

It will end this "much-of-a-muchness" idea...

PRICES FROM £155:-

You who have the idea that all good cars of about the same price are more or less alike, come and see the Minx! It gives you real big car comfort and performance at small car cost!

R.A.C. Rating 9.8. Brake horsepower 30. 4 cylinder high efficiency side valve engine with 3-bearing crankshaft—55 to 60 m.p.h. and 35 m.p.g.—10 to 30 m.p.h. in under 13 secs. on top gear—Double dropped frame with 5 heavy cross members—Extra long springs (Rear 44") —Duo Servo brakes with 10" drums—Stopping distance 12 yards from 30 m.p.h.—Marles finger tip steering—6 attractive body styles.

Easily the roomiest car at the price

The **sturdy**

HILLMAN MINX 10/30 h.p.

The car with "CUSHIONED POWER"
(Patents applied for. World Patents Pending)

HONG KONG—GILMAN'S ◆ KOWLOON—DURO MOTORS

A.P.B.

Seppelt's

Famous Australian Port

I should know—and I do!

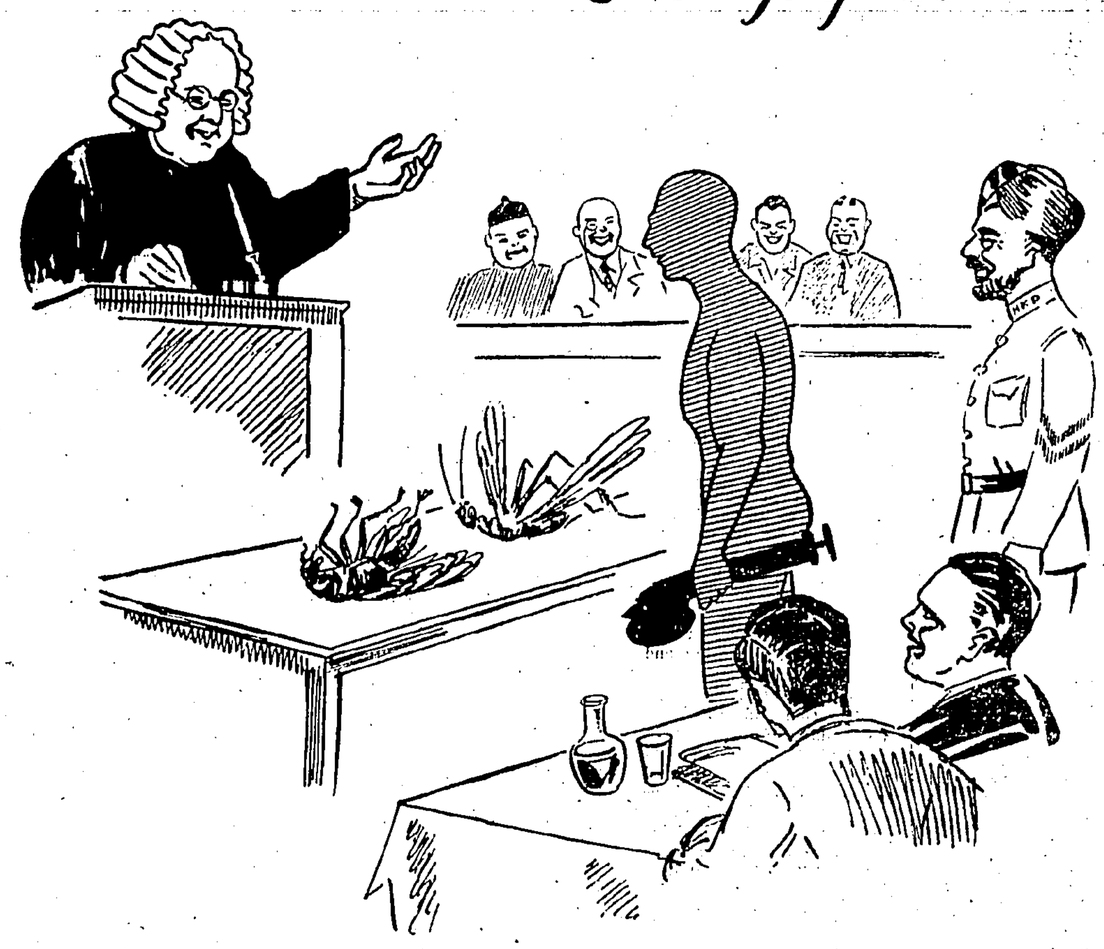
Sole Agents — GILMAN & CO., LTD.

A.P.B.

His Honour the Judge: *"You are a free man. I myself use —*

SHELL TOX"

MADE IN ENGLAND



LOOK FOR THE RED SHELLTOX MAN

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO (S.CHINA) LTD.

A.P.B.

USE TOX USE TOX USE TOX USE TOX USE TOX USE TOX USE TOX USE TOX USE TOX USE TOX USE TOX USE TOX

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA.

(Continued from Page 3.)

Australian canners have kept pace with modern scientific methods of food preservation. The laws relating to packing and preserving of foods in Australia are very strict and the work is carried on under close Government supervision.

There is a big market here for canned meats, fruits and vegetables and milk.

Australian fresh fruits have proved their superiority in open competition with the world's best at world fairs and exhibitions. With modern transport facilities, these fruits can be landed in China with all their pristine freshness. They are kept alive in transit and when we in China peel the orange or apple that has come from Australia we obtain food materials which are literally fresh and contain the essential salts and vitamins so necessary to good health.

An increasing amount of Jarrah, an excellent Australian hardwood used for railway sleepers, is finding its way to China.

And let us not forget the excellent wines which Australia exports and which are finding increasing favour in the world markets. China can do with more of them.

On the one hand we have a country with teeming millions whose forbears knew what civilization was, whilst Western countries struggled in a maze of barbarian darkness—the world's oldest civilization. On the other hand we have Australia, youngest and not least progressive of modern nations. What is more fitting than that these two should join hands and move together towards a common goal where peace and prosperity will follow on a mutual understanding.

"BUY BRITISH" CAMPAIGN.

(Continued from Page 4.)

own resources. TO THEM I WOULD PASS ON THE MESSAGE WHICH THE EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD HAS TO-DAY DISPLAYED THROUGHOUT THIS LAND. "THE BRITISH EMPIRE, AT HOME AND BEYOND THE SEAS" OFFERS YOU THE RESOURCES OF A QUARTER OF THE WORLD. BUY BRITISH, AND SO EMPLOY BRITISH LABOUR BY LAND AND BY SEA."

Mr. Thomas's Speech.

"I have been asked, to inaugurate this evening the Empire Marketing Board's campaign in favour of "Buying British from the Empire at Home and Overseas." At the back of this appeal lie so many questions in which I have long taken a keen interest that I welcome this opportunity of speaking briefly about them.

The response in the last five years to the organized effort to extend the habit of buying British has been most marked and valuable. We are all ready, now, to buy British. It is up to manufacturers and to traders of every sort to give us what we want—by themselves selling British. I urge upon industry to study the special needs of our home market in all they make. I urge the need to mark, to label, and to advertise. Tell the public that your goods are British. Remember that this campaign is only half complete unless the appeal to buy British is backed—and backed with all the tremendous vigour and skill of our commerce—by the will to sell also British. And this applies to every branch of our national life from our great industrialists to the powers that be in our seaside and watering places. We must sell everything British, from heavy machinery to a holiday at home."

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SPLENDID SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY.

THE firm of Lane, Crawford, Ltd., though not quite as old as the Colony itself, is very nearly so being established in 1850. It owes its inception to a member of the British Mercantile Marine. Mr. Lane, in whose mind the project of founding the firm originated, was the master of a sailing vessel trading to Hong Kong in 1848. The Colony had then only been in existence for seven years and, as was natural, Mr. Lane found difficulty in obtaining the necessary supplies for his ship. So, when he next went home, he persuaded one of his friends, Mr. Crawford, to become his partner and in 1850 these two men established the firm of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., in a matshed on the harbour-front of Hong Kong. The firm grew apace and different departments were added from time to time. During the period 1850-1905 branches were opened in Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe. These branches were later taken over by local managers, and subsequently turned into limited liability companies. The Yokohama branch was unfortunately destroyed in the earthquake of 1923.

Splendid Service.

The Company has been closely connected with the steady progress of the Colony, and records show that it has rendered splendid service on several occasions of emergency. It was the firm's Bakery that came to the Government's assistance when an attempt was made in the very early days to poison the troops, and in later years it was Lane Crawford's water boats which brought the precious fluid, free of charge, from Kowloon Bay and kept the Colony provided with drinking water during the very severe drought of some forty-seven years ago. It is interesting to note that the firm was presented with a spring of water for this service. Many Governors of Hong Kong have from time to time thanked the firm for assistance rendered in time of need.

Until 1905 the Company's premises were situated between Queen's Road and Des Voeux Road Central, but growth of business made necessary removal to more spacious accommodation. The firm then moved to Royal Building, now known as "Chung Tin Building," and there the Company remained until 1926 when the business was transferred to the present premises in Exchange Building. To-day this modern shopping centre provides the Colony with splendid variety of goods, the considerable scope and extent of which can only be comprehended by visiting the various departments.

(Continued at foot of preceding column.)

EMPIRE PRODUCTS FAIR

23, 24 MAY, 1932.

BE SURE TO VISIT OUR STAND

OUR DISPLAY WILL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING

VEAL CALVES — AYRSHIRE.
MID-YORK PIGS — CHESHIRE.
SCOTCH CURED FISH.
ENGLISH HAMS.
IRISH BACON.
CANADIAN FISH, BUTTER & CHEESE.
NEW ZEALAND LAMB.
AUSTRALIAN MEATS, RABBITS, HARES & SUNDRIES.

"DAISY"
THE MOST FAMOUS OF ALL BRANDS OF BUTTER.

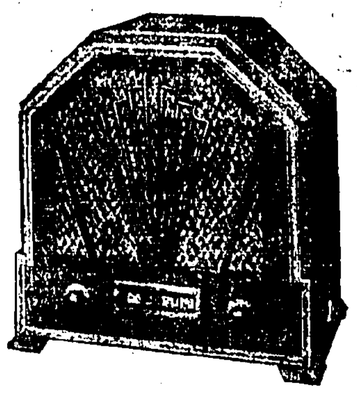
AUSTRALIAN CHEESE.
HONG KONG & EMPIRE PRODUCE, ETC., ETC.

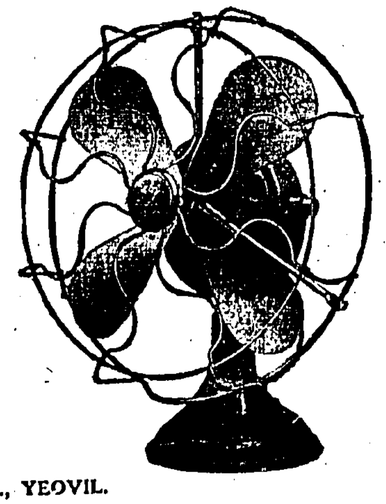
DON'T MISS IT

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

EVERYTHING G.E.C. ELECTRICAL
The G.E.C. your guarantee

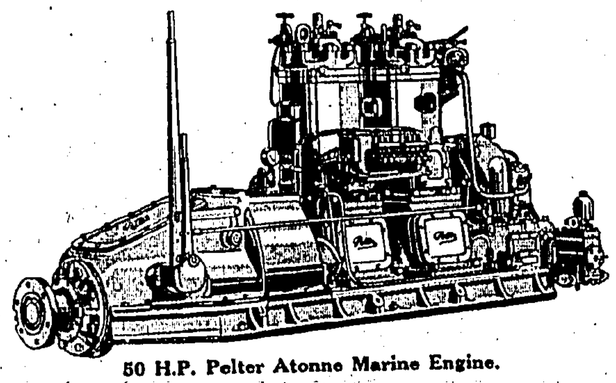
BRITISH MANUFACTURERS OF EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
THE LARGEST BRITISH ELECTRICAL ORGANISATION IN THE EMPIRE





Suppliers of High Speed Lifts for the *GLOUCESTER BUILDING.*

Sole Agents for Messrs. PELTERS, LTD., YEOVIL.



50 H.P. Pelter Atonne Marine Engine.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF CHINA, LTD.

ELECTRIC PROPULSION AND EQUIPMENT OF THE Q.T.E.V, "MONARCH OF BERMUDA"

THE Q.T.E.V. "Monarch of Bermuda," is a quadruple-screw turbo-electric liner built to the order of Messrs. Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., for the carriage of passengers, mails, and general and refrigerated cargoes in the New York-Bermuda service. She was built at the Naval Yard of Messrs. Vickers Armstrong, Ltd., at Walker-on-Tyne from where she was launched on March 17, 1931.

The vessel is of a particularly handsome external appearance, and it is an interesting fact that she is the largest ship to be launched on the Tyne since the "Mauretania." Her principal dimensions are:—

Length on water line .... 576ft.
Breadth moulded ..... 76ft. 6ins.
Gross Tonnage, approximately 20,500
Estimated speed ..... 20 knots

The electrical equipment of the "Monarch of Bermuda" represents the very latest practice in modern marine electrical engineering. Electricity is used on the most extensive scale possible throughout the entire ship, from the actual propulsion and steering of the vessel, to the lighting, heating and ventilation of all the sumptuous public rooms, cabins and other spaces, the refrigeration and cooking of food, the handling of cargo, the signalling and indicating devices, communication, the driving of the laundry machinery, gymnasium equipment and printing presses and the many other services for which electricity supplies the necessary power. In fact it is probably true that in no other ship in the world is electricity used on a more comprehensive scale.

Perhaps the easiest way to convey an idea of the part which electrical apparatus plays in the equipment of the "Monarch of Bermuda" is by giving a list of the quantities of some of the most important items of electrical plant manufactured and supplied by The General Electric Co. Ltd., of England. These are as follows:—

2—7,500 kw G.E.C.-Fraser & Chalmers turbo-alternators.
4—4,750 h.p. A.C. propulsion motors.
4—750 kw G.E.C.-Fraser & Chalmers geared D.C. auxiliary turbo-generators.
270—"Witton" marine motors with a total capacity of over 3,000 h.p.
5,000—Lighting fittings of various types.
20,000—Osram lamps.
5,000—Fuse units.
2,650—Switch plates.
450—"Magnet" electric cabin heaters.
650—"Magnet" electric fans.
150—Telephones.
250—Electric signs.
2,250—"Magnet" bell pushes.
13—Electric lifts for passengers and goods.
40—"Magnet" electric cleaners.

This list takes no account of many important items such as the main 20-panel D.C. switchboard which is 56 ft. long, of the high tension switchgear controlling the propulsion motors, or of the electric cooking equipment in the galley. Neither does it include a figure which is perhaps the most impressive of all, namely, that no fewer than 410 miles of conductor have been employed for the distribution of electricity to the various points of the ship. These wires and cables were manufactured at the Pirelli-General Cable Works, Southampton (an associated Company of the G.E.C.) the whole of the wiring being undertaken by the Sunderland Forge and Engineering Co. It should be mentioned in passing that the contract for the wiring of the vessel involved the connecting up of approximately half-a-million separate conductor ends and the whole of the work was carried out in an exceptionally short time.

BRITISH MARINE ENGINE TRIUMPH.

3½d. a Mile Fishing Vessel.

(From the *Daily Mail*).

By Commander H. M. Daniel.

At last it seems that British engineers have mastered the Diesel oil engine of medium size for marine work. For too long this type of machinery has been almost a foreign monopoly.

In the last few years several British firms have come into the market with Diesel engines of medium power with great success against all foreign competitors.

Now the drifter Efficient is operating with great success off the east coast of England. She is a single-screwed vessel, propelled by one single 160-h.p. Petter Atomic Diesel direct reversing engine of the four-cylinder two-stroke cycle type.

Her fuel consumption is reported to work out at 3½d. per sea mile, or about 29 per cent. of coal. The boat left Fraserburgh, October 9, with 1,500 gallons of oil fuel, which is expected to suffice for the entire fishing season at Yarmouth and the return journey to Fraserburgh about Christmastide.

The control of the engine, including speed, adjustment, starting, stopping, and reversing, is embodied in one piece of mechanism mounted on the engine.

TEN YEARS OF MORRIS PROGRESS.

(Continued from Page 4.)

Motoring For Everyone.

For the future it is interesting to note that in every Overseas market, motoring has followed the same line of development, namely, from a rich man's luxury to a business necessity.

With this development has also grown the necessity for reliability and economy as well as low purchase price, and the remarkable increase in the number of Morris cars registered in Hong Kong and South China since Messrs. Dowdell & Co. Ltd., have secured the franchise, is a proof of how English cars, of the latest type, are meeting the purchasers' requirements; while the Service behind them is being steadily built up to the highest possible standard. The criterion we have set before us is that no Morris Owners whether of cars or commercial vehicles, shall have the slightest fear that their car can be held up for lack of either suitable replacements of spare parts or skilled mechanics to carry out their work under efficient European Supervision.

"Buy British and be proud of it" is a good motto for every British Colony, but "Buy British and be better off" is a sound and true slogan which the Morris Organization can safely offer the world.

AYLMER

CANADIAN CANNERS, LTD

CANADA

AYLMER *for* *natural Fruits & Vegetables*

SILVER SLIPPER

Sole Agents
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

A.P.B. 2

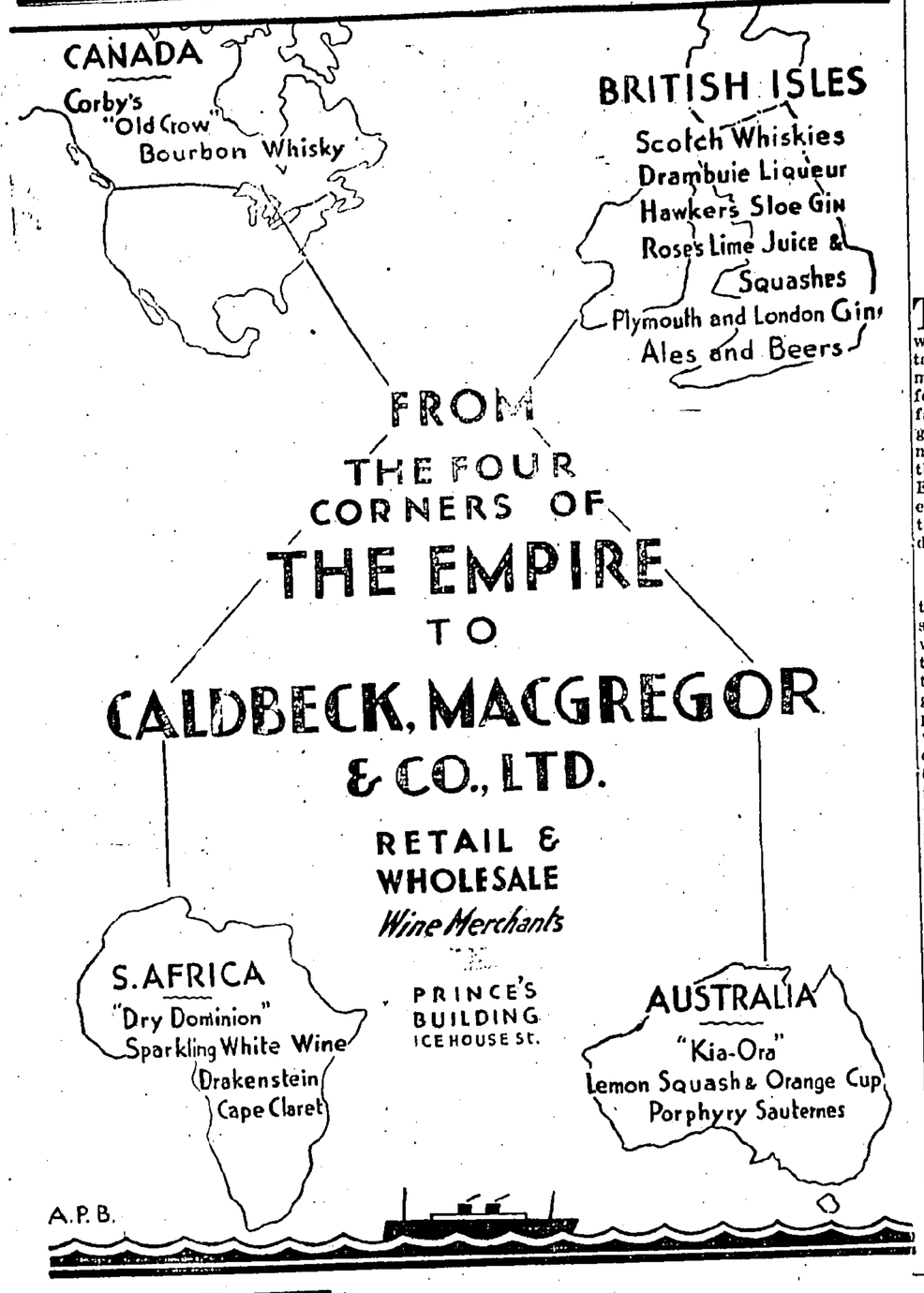
The easiest way to get at

the finest Whisky

Pull the tape which rips open the capsule, unscrew the air-tight cap, and you're in the presence of the world's greatest whisky.

WHITE HORSE WHISKY

No corkscrew required



STORY OF A SMALL SCOTCH

HOW A VAST INDUSTRY HAS BEEN ORGANISED

The Romance of "Johnnie Walker."

BY DELL LEIGH.

THE presistently inquisitive writer, groping for facts wherewith to embroider his tale, probes bored but patient men's minds in the search for the origin of Whisky. He fails. Highlands whose great-great-grandfathers were deeply, if not altogether legally, involved in the Whisky Trade do not know. Encyclopædias and ponderous reference tomes tactfully evade all mention of its derivation. They just don't know.

Highland Water.

Scotland had, and still has, something that no foreign country possessed — *Highland* water. Water which came, not necessarily from the heavens at all, as they said theirs did, but which extended from granite formations and passed over peat (heaven be praised!) and was very pure, free from all mineral contamination, more delectable and certainly more suited to the distilling of *usquebaukh* than any other water in all the world. Gross men have arisen at various times to challenge this fact. They have merely beaten the air with their clamourings. It made no difference. Highland water, and that only, makes Scotch Whisky. And as the habitable globe clamours for increasing and unfailing supplies of it, refusing to be fobbed off with substitutes, further argument would seem to be merely waste of time. And every true Scotsman loathes waste.

With the life-giving recipe in their minds and the water in their fastnesses, the Highlanders became very busy. They were up to their eyes in the work of making Whisky in Scotland in the fourteenth century. So busy, in fact, did they become, that the Government, in 1579, scenting revenue, began to get busy, too. And then followed an exhilarating period of catch-as-catch-can between the secretive Highlander and the exigent law. That the authorities had a tough task may be gauged from the fact that as late as 1760 nearly half a million gallons were smuggled into England from Scotland during that year; and it was only with the greatest difficulty and danger that the spirit-revenue could be collected.

A natural deference for a highly respectable firm precludes this writer from dilating unduly upon so indelicate a subject as the illicit stills of Scotland in the good old days; especially in view of the fact that John Walker & Sons shelter at the moment an army of Excise officers beneath their roofs. It is sufficient, therefore, to say, and it is an interesting fact, that smuggling in Scotland became in the end a matter of the survival of the fittest. Those who did it crudely, under difficulties, and with their eyes apprehensively on the horizon, were able only to produce the hot, raw, unpalatable stuff. Whereas those who came out into the open and took pains, honoured the King and paid the duty, proceeded not only from strength to strength of Whisky, bue grew affluent in substance and became envied of all men. Of such was John Walker in the year 1820.

A Man—and His Wife.

Most men who drink and appreciate good Whisky have a kindly-fellow feeling for a sportsman. So, therefore, all who hear or read of the doings of John Walker, sportsman and gentleman, of Kilmarnock, will like him and will respect his wife, who loomed largely, and to her credit, in all his enterprises. The portrait of this gallant gentleman in his red coat, top boots and furry tall hat is almost a national emblem to-day. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, in those days was not a Whisky centre at all. It confined itself almost entirely to the propagation of a much less exciting trade, the manufacture of carpets. Now John Walker kept a grocer's shop in the main street of Kilmarnock; and he retailed wines and spirits as a good grocer should.

To him, round about Christmas time, would come men with whom he did business, desirous of purchasing a bottle or two of "special" Whisky. Not for home consumption, but to placate and to encourage clients elsewhere, mainly overseas. Carpet samples, as everyone knows, are rolled round circular pieces of wood. But, as everyone did not know, jars of Whisky serve the same purpose, bringing at the same time astonishment and delight to the heart of the consignee, and quite probably future business to the sender. Moreover, at that time the hated Customs officers had not woke up to the possibilities of rolls of carpet, which made the matter even more amusing for all parties to the Christmas contract.

When a few Christmasses had passed in this highly satisfactory manner, John Walker found himself becoming the recipient of a numerous and increasing number of letters from drinkers of his retailed Whisky, applying to him direct for a further bottle or two of that which "Messrs. So-and-So sent me." This gave him furiously to think. And there is no doubt whatever that it made Mrs. John Walker think, too; for he discussed all his business affairs with his most able wife. So many a good business man of to-day has discussions of a similar nature with his wife—and admits it gratefully if he is worth the salt she orders for him—that we can safely short-circuit the protracted arguments and assertions and counter-proposals that followed between them (we know this verbal field of battle well), and come to the point where John Walker, grocer, became also John Walker, Whisky distiller and blender, of Kilmarnock. And here we have reached the original threshold of one of the world's most famous firms.

A Highland Fastness.

From this picture of little beginnings, from a seed sown a hundred years ago, turn now to a present-day plant, only one of many such, which flourishes in the Highland country and from which Johnnie Walker draws sustenance. The old smugglers knew the best spots whereon to erect their stills. All the most famous makes of Whisky are situated hard by these sites to-day. Often they will point out to you the ruins of an ancient bothie in close proximity to a place where "Johnnie Walker" is being distilled. Towards one of these famous old distilleries a Walker man and I journeyed together, sitting for long hours in north-bound trains. I, rather despondent, because we were leaving the classic golf courses of Prestwick and Troon behind us. They l'e a perpetual menace to the industry of the Kilmarnock men who live round and about them, and to me they continued to beckon invitingly to come and have yet another cut at them with this Walker man, who played on them so knowingly, placidly and victoriously.

Whisky men have maps of Scotland with little red dots scattered about on them. Each red dot denotes a distillery. I had been studying such a map. We had pushed on, ever northward, and had passed Aberdeen. The snaky black line of railway on my map meanders towards a mass of little red dots; this country is alive with distilleries. ("Of course, my dear chap, this is Banffshire, Speyside where some of the best of it comes from"). He waved a hand towards the horizon which slid past our windows, and I observed tall chimney stacks poking up somewhat furtively from the deeps of the glens in all directions. Past tinkling trout streams we journeyed, round the edges of vast brown moors which stretched away into their dim violet spaces, alongside a rushing river at one moment, the salmon-teeming Spey, beneath the shoulder of a granite-brown hill the next; up, up, the gorgeously-rich, sharp Highland air filling our lungs and titillating our appetites; and when we leaned out of the windows at little stations and heard men talking Gaelic, we realised we had left the ordinary commercial world far behind.

Pride of Production.

And here we are at last in a typical Highland fastness. A demure little town, trim, decorous, self-satisfied; and 7,000 gallons of "the right stuff" were made last week in that cluster of grey-stone buildings we are approaching. This is one of the important distilleries of the Walker sources of supply; here, one of the most valuable and high-grade of the blending Whiskies is distilled; the head stone of the corner, as it were.—The Wine Trade Review.

SHORT WAVE RECEIVER.

Eddystone All Wave Four.

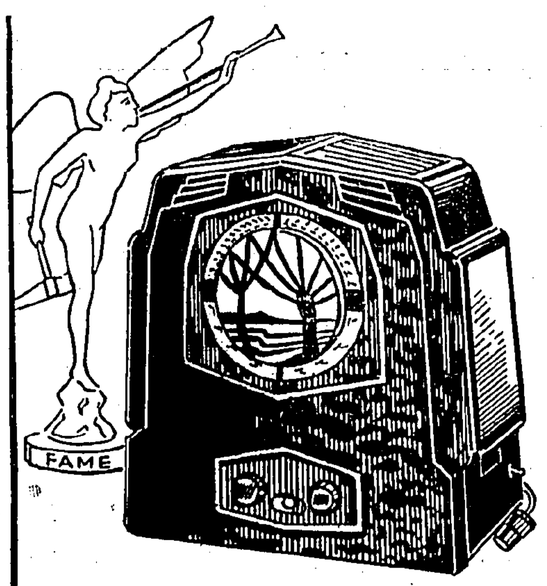
Last year saw the introduction of one the best Short Wave Receiving Sets ever put on the market, the "Eddystone All Wave Four Sets," of which the Anderson Music Co. are the local agents.

The demand for this new set has been enormous—particularly from people living out in the East—as it is claimed and borne out by the numerous letters of appreciation—that the re-action is equally smooth over all wave lengths, and has no flat spots. One of these sets was recently installed in the private drawing room of His Majesty the King at Ducit Palace, Bangkok, Siam. The Government in Hong Kong have already ordered 24 sets. From Kimberley, South Africa comes the following letter of appreciation:—

"I have to advise you that the "Eddystone All Wave Four Receiver" which you supplied to me on February 3 and have recently installed here, is answering admirably under local conditions: as this is probably the first set used in this district, I thought you would like to know the result; the reception of wave lengths so far experimented with are beyond expectations. G.5.S.W., Chelmsford, Rome and other Continental Stations are wonderfully clear and strong; the solid nature of the all-metal cabinet together with high class component workmanship, stamps this as a very fine commercial receiver, second to none on this market, and provides endless and world-wide entertainment second to none that it has been my pleasure to listen to."

Such letters of appreciation speak for themselves, and we feel confident that should you care to try one of these sets, you will find that it is all we claim it to be.

In conclusion we should like to state that this is an all-British Radio, as is also the three lines which The Anderson Music Company handle.



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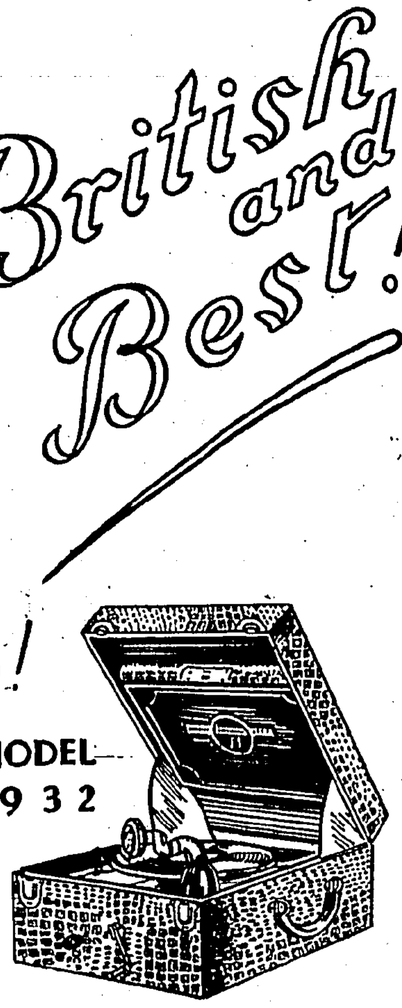
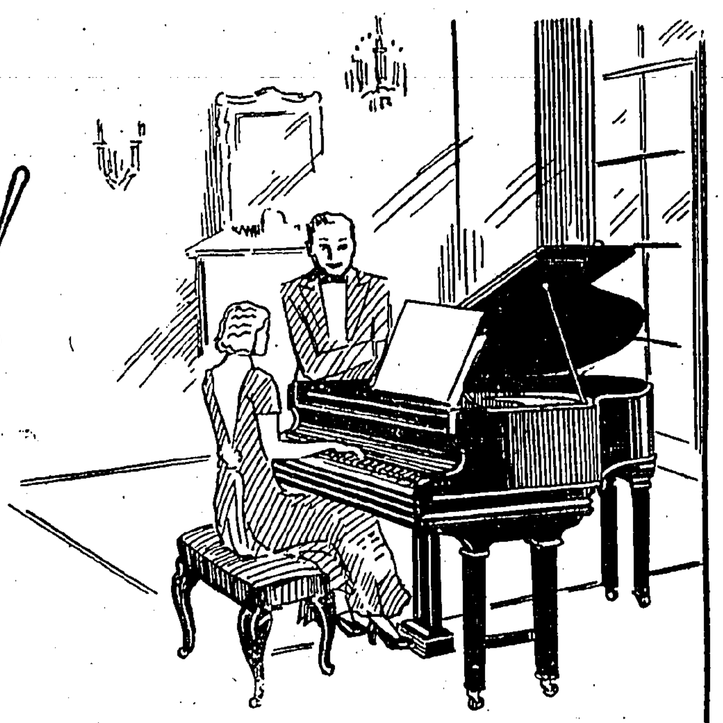
ALL ELECTRIC
4 VALVE
CONSOLETTE
'Built to Last'

British and Best!



Columbia
DE LUXE



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Japanese Residents Fear Withdrawal

Every Soldier Needed For Manchuria

What The Chinese Think

For some time to come, writes our correspondent, Japanese residents cannot account themselves wholly safe in the streets of Shanghai. That is the gravest aspect of a complete withdrawal, from the Japanese viewpoint.

Impartial observers in Shanghai felt that Japan's dramatic decision to withdraw her forces within a month was due to her urgent need of every soldier and bayonet for Manchuria.

Shanghai, May 17.

No more eloquent expression could have been given to the old adage that what is one man's meat is another man's poison than by the varying emotions generated in different quarters by the recent dramatic announcement from Tokyo that the Japanese troops stationed in the Shanghai area will be completely withdrawn within the brief space of a month. The unexpected nature of the announcement may well be imagined when it is remembered that the question of troop withdrawal was the bone of contention which proved the principal impediment to the smooth progress of the peace negotiations. The Chinese delegates insisted on the setting of a definite time limit for the withdrawal of Japanese troops, while the Japanese, with equal tenacity, declined to bind themselves to any fixed date for the evacuation of their armed forces, taking the attitude that complete withdrawal, of necessity, must hinge on the restoration of normality, which, in turn, was dependent on many factors, chief among them being the stamping out of the anti-Japanese boycott and the eradication of the spirit of hatred against the persons and property of Japanese residents which has been directed by the rank and file of the Chinese for some considerable time. It is, therefore, putting it mildly to say that the whole of Shanghai—Chinese, Japanese and foreigners generally—has been set by the ears when it woke up one morning to read in the newspapers that what the Chinese could not obtain at the conference table, by dint of verbal pressure and public agitation, has now been voluntarily conceded by Tokyo. The Chinese not long ago would have been satisfied if the Japanese had pledged complete withdrawal within, say, the space of six months. Now the troops are to be withdrawn in a month's time. This is beyond the most sanguine expectations of our Chinese friends, and everyone is speculating as to what can be at the botton of it all.

A Probable Explanation.

Informed observers are inclined to take with the proverbial grain of salt the recent declaration of General Araki, Minister of War in Tokyo, that the Japanese troops in Shanghai had been fighting the battles of other nations no less than their own and had incurred only the odium of the whole world for their trouble. They are also inclined to be somewhat sceptical of the War Minister's claim that the troops are being withdrawn by way of proving to the world Japan's sincerity and good faith in consistently claiming that she was in no way actuated by any land hunger and that she had no political or territorial designs in the region of the Yangtsze Valley. These aforesaid observers are cynical enough to suggest that whatever unknown factors may have motivated Tokyo's dramatic decision completely to withdraw her troops from the Shanghai area in a month, the Japanese are astute enough not to miss the heaven-sent opportunity to take due credit for the unexpectedly early withdrawal, thus killing two birds with one stone. The significant fact is pointed out that the divisions removed from Shanghai are being sent, not back to Japan but to Manchuria, and therein may lie the key to the enigma of the sudden withdrawal of troops. Japan at the present moment obviously is in urgent need of reinforcements in Manchuria, where events are developing with a dramatic rapidity which may have upset the calculations of political wiseacres. Well-informed military experts take the view that, for the next few months, the Japanese High Command in Manchuria will need every soldier and every bayonet it can lay hands on in order to cope with the steadily increasing hostility to the new Manchukuo regime, whose authority rest solely on Japanese patronage. Discerning observers returning from Manchuria attest the not generally known fact that well trained Chinese soldiers have a remarkable genius, when it suits them, to conceal their arms and masquerade in the guise of farmers, merchants and artisans. The arms thus laid down are taken up again at the selected moment in order to harass the Japanese soldiers when the latter least expect attack. This form of guerilla warfare is something that the Japanese are finding it increasingly hard to contend with and may be kept up almost indefinitely. They cannot forget what British soldiers had to put up with the Boers in South Africa. But that was child's play compared to Manchuria. Small wonder that Japanese reinforcements are needed in the Three Eastern Provinces.

Japanese Apprehension In Shanghai.

All of which is preliminary to saying that grave fears are being entertained by a large section of local Japanese when they contemplate the prospect of the coming troop withdrawal, which to them is an unpleasant vista holding out disagreeable possibilities. While the intended evacuation is as balm to the souls of the Chinese, it is gall and wormwood to the Japanese, who have already registered their protest at the intended action of their Government and sent deputations to call at their Consulate-General as well as military headquarters to pray for a stay of execution, so to speak. They regard as cold comfort the assurance given to them by a spokesman of the War Ministry that they will never be left to their fate here and that every care will be taken to safeguard their persons and their property. One well-known Japanese merchant told the writer that if the Chinese population of Shanghai was capable, not long ago, of indulging in an orgy of fire cracker celebration of a mythical victory over the Japanese, it may be equally capable of being hoodwinked into thinking that the Japanese troops are running away from Shanghai, if propaganda is developed in that direction. Two cases of Japanese being attacked in the French Concession have been brought to the attention of the French Consul-General and, for some time to come, Japanese residents cannot account themselves wholly safe in the streets of Shanghai. This is the gravest aspect of a complete withdrawal from the Japanese viewpoint.

LINDBERGH CASE.

(*Continued from Page 1*)

The Rev. Dr. Dobson Peacock, a British born clergyman, has been so affected by Curtis's confession that he refuses to go to Hopewell to interview the Head of New Jersey Police, who is anxious to confront him with Curtis.

The Rev. Dr. Peacock stated that he could not afford the journey, but when payment of his expenses was offered he still declined to go and he cannot be compelled to do so.

It is suggested here that he does not wish to undergo the gruelling cross-examination to which the Police sometimes resort.

The Rev. Dr. Dobson Peacock declares his willingness to receive and give to any representatives of the authorities all possible information. His congregation stands firmly behind him. — Reuter's American Service.

MISSION WORKER CAPTURED

Mr. H. S. Ferguson Taken in North Anhui.

COMPANION ESCAPES.

Following upon the capture of Chengyangkuan in North Anhui Province by the Communists, reported last Sunday, news was received in Shanghai on May 17 that Mr. H. S. Ferguson, a veteran member of the China Inland Mission who has been stationed in the town, had been captured by the Reds. Definite information of Mr. Ferguson's whereabouts had not been obtained, but it was understood that he was being held captive in a junk on the Hwai River.

Mr. Ferguson's companion in Chengyangkuan, a young American named W. W. Moore, escaped the Communists' hands. Mr. Moore, it is believed, must have been on a tour of outstations when the Reds attacked the city.

A Marked Man.

It has been known that Mr. Ferguson was a marked man among the bandits and Communists in North Anhui, since he has been a distributor of large sums of money in famine relief. Whether the bandits believe that Mr. Ferguson's ransom will be paid out of the famine relief funds, or had imagined that the funds handled by Mr. Ferguson were his own money is not known. The impression seems to have got about, however, that Mr. Ferguson was a wealthy man, and this will not make things any easier in negotiations for his release.

To facilitate bandit-suppression, General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, has appointed Mr. Liu Yung-jao as Director of the Political Affairs Training Department of the Bandit-suppression forces. One political training bureau will be attached to each division.

Reds' Activity.

In view of the increasing activities of the Reds in northern Anhui, the 4th Division under General Hsu Ting-yao stationed in Lungtan, on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, has been despatched to Anhui via the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. This division will be responsible for the extermination of the outlaws at Luan and Hofei, states a Kuo Min message.

THE VERY LATEST IN RADIO.

Rca Victor Co. of China Announce the 1932 Line.

ON DISPLAY SHORTLY.

The officers of RCA Victor Company of China have just announced that their new 1932 line of home entertainment instruments, containing the latest mechanical and electrical improvements in the field of the radio and photographic art, will be placed on display within a short time.

They state that this is the most complete line ever presented to the public in China or elsewhere. In addition to the beautiful instruments which give undistorted reception of broadcast programmes and reproduction of phonographic recordings, other models are offered covering the short and long wave bands, models equipped with automatic record changing devices, playing both short and long playing records, and having remote control, Portable models, Battery models and radio equipment for the automobile owner.

Outstanding Success Predicted.

The RCA Company are predicting an outstanding success for this new line, basing their prediction on the fact that wherever these have been placed on sale in America, they have had phenomenal success. Never has a line been quite so complete in its range of models, quality of materials used, attractiveness in appearance and price range.

In price range these models reach new low figures making these fine instruments available to all homes. For those who desire and can afford the best there are models covering the widest ranges of home entertainment.

RCA Victor cabinets have always been noted for their beauty. They are cunningly built so that the cabinet and chassis resonance nullify each other. The exquisite cabinetry of this new line has been designed and built by artists many of whom have specialised in beautiful woodwork for a lifetime.

DON'T WASTE WATER.

Plea For Anglo-Irish Friendship

(*Continued from Page 1*)

agreements with the Free State if the existing ones were not observed.

The Government and people of Britain wished to see the people of the Free State happy and prosperous. They believed that the prosperity of the Free State was bound up with the prosperity of Britain and it was in the best interests of both countries to remain linked together within the British Commonwealth. — Reuter's Special Service.

Period of Bitterness.

London, Yesterday.

An important statement on relations with the Irish Free State was made in a speech by the Dominion's Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, at Hove last night.

He emphasised his desire to avoid speaking in a controversial spirit, but said that he felt it was due to the people of Ireland and at home that the position should be made absolutely clear.

He said: "Here is a country where, after a long period of bitterness, we had all hoped and believed that by the treaty of 1921 a new era was opened. Who will deny, looking back over the last 10 years, that we have witnessed a marked improvement in political relations between the two countries and a growing friendship and understanding?

"On the basis of the treaty the Free State has become an equal member of the British Commonwealth and the Irish Free State representatives have been in the forefront in contributing towards the constitutional devedopments of these years, which have resulted in the establishment of the British Commonwealth as we know it to-day as a group of nations on a footing of complete equality.

Not Britain's Fault.

"Is all the advance made during that last 10 years now to be wasted—all this work to be thrown away? If so it will not be through any fault on our side or through any wish of ours.

"I have had more than once recently to make statements on behalf of the Government indicating our attitude in relation to the Irish Free State. By every word of those statements I stand, but I want to make it absolutely clear that in making them I was not basing our position on any constitutional theory or question of status, but simply on the sanctity of treaties and the maintenance of agreements.

"How could we negotiate fresh agreements with the Irish Free State if the existing ones were not observed? How could we suppose that greater sanctity would be attached to an agreement made in Ottawa than to one which had been made in London? What other attitude can we adopt? We have no choice. But are the relations between the two countries to be on such a footing? I cannot believe it.

Happy and Prosperous.

"The Government and people of this country wish well towards the Irish Free State. We wish to see its people happy and prosperous. We believe that the prosperity of the Free State is bound up with the prosperity of this country and that it is in the best interests of both countries that they should remain linked together within the British Commonwealth.

"It is in that spirit that we approach the difficulty, fully conscious of all that is involved but generally anxious to prove to our fellow citizens in the Irish Free State that it is to the future and not the past that all men of goodwill must bend their energies. In this effort towards peace and contentment the Free State people can, and I hope will, play their part."—British Wireless Service.

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For Economical Motoring

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LEMON SQUASH
ORANGE SQUASH

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the Perfect Drink

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To Be Held at the
PENINSULA HOTEL
KOWLOON
MAY 23rd AND 24th

To Be Opened by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn, C.M.G.)
AT 3.30 P.M., MONDAY, 23rd May.

PRODUCE AND PRODUCTS FROM THE EMPIRE.
SPECIAL DISPLAYS FROM HONG KONG AND THE NEW TERRITORIES.
EMPIRE MUSIC.
CONTINUOUS CINEMA PERFORMANCE DEPICTING CANADIAN SCENES.
MANY NOVEL FEATURES.

OPEN ALL DAY ON EMPIRE DAY, 24th. MAY.

ADMISSION FREE.
(This Advertisement is issued by the Hong Kong Empire Day Committee).

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

The CALL of the OPEN ROAD

Hongkong Sunday Herald.

MOTORING SECTION

HONG KONG, MAY 22, 1932.

MOTOR NOTES FROM GREAT BRITAIN

From a London Correspondent.

Grounds For Optimism.

THE manner in which the British car industry has outstripped the foreigner in the home market is amply demonstrated by the registration figures for last year. Of 141,392 new cars registered only about 3,000 were imported, while, in the case of commercial vehicles, of a total of 60,000 new registrations only about 1,500 were imported.

The present year has started well, for the sale of new cars is up to last year's figure with the promise of very considerably exceeding it within the next few months and, at the same time, British exports are making decided headway. During the month of January, for instance, Australia imported 204 cars, of which no fewer than 197 were British while in South Africa, the proportion of British car registrations in Johannesburg during January and February were 38 and 39 per cent. respectively, though previously never more than 20 per cent.

Some Busy Factories.

A number of the Midland factories are experiencing very busy times; Standard car sales for example, broke every record in the history of the Company, which goes back nearly 30 years. The rapid rise in popularity of these cars, particularly during the past year, reflects great credit on the manufacturers, who are undoubtedly producing cars to meet the difficult conditions ruling to-day both at home and Overseas.

That the Triplex Co., have been able to make reductions of 25 per cent. in the retail price of their glass is a sign of the tremendous demand at the present time for safety glass. The new Ministry of Transport regulations have brought a big demand from commercial vehicles which formerly to a great extent used plain glass only, but the main factor has been the 100 per cent. standardisation of Triplex by almost every manufacturer, as this is the only means of adequately protecting passengers in the rear seats of cars in the event of a collision.

Showing The World.

The profit of £144,197, which Rolls-Royce Ltd., made last year and which again enabled a dividend of 8 per cent. and a bonus of 2 per cent. to be paid to the fortunate shareholders, is a tribute at once to the excellence of the productions from the famous Derby works and the skill with which the firm's affairs are directed.

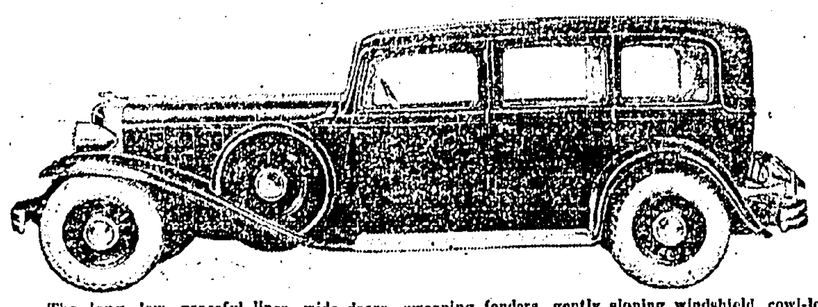
In the course of his speech at the annual meeting, Lord Wargrave, the Chairman, referred to the efforts made to develop export trade, especially for aero-engines. Thus, space has been taken at the Greek Aero Show now open at Athens, where one of the new Kestrel engines is shown fitted to the Fairey Firefly, the fastest single seater service aircraft in the world. Many of these machines have already been delivered to the Belgian Air Force and an important delegation from the French Air Ministry visited the work at Derby a few weeks ago.

A Successful Competition.

No fewer than 4,966 entries were received for the Hillman "Judge-a-car" competition; this was a surprisingly high total considering that each competitor had to take a trial run in a Wizard and mark up a special test chart on which 24 separate features of the car had to be awarded points, in accordance with the entrants' estimate of their respective merits.

The winner was the one whose judgment on the car most nearly accorded with the average of the experts, Sir Malcolm Campbell, Sir Henry Birkin and the Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce, who had each filled up a separate chart.

Chrysler Imperial Custom Seven-Passenger Limousine.



The long, low, graceful lines, wide doors, sweeping fenders, gently sloping windshield, cowl-less hood and door-type ventilators distinguish this Chrysler Imperial Custom Eight seven-passenger limousine. Wheelbase is 146 inches, engine 125 horsepower. It is the most luxurious of all the new Chrysler models.

The South African Police, by the way, have just taken delivery of a Wizard saloon which is to be used for guard work on the diamond mines, for this special work it has been converted into an armoured car with quarter-inch plating.

In The Prize Lists.

In "pre-depression" days each year saw some of the most sought after prizes at the various Concours D'Elegances on the Riviera fall to British cars on which the skill of leading coach-builders are shown to the best advantage.

Even this year over 50 cars took part in the event at Cannes, including some of the most handsome in the world, and it is satisfactory to notice among the prize-winners a Rolls-Royce and a Humber Snipe. By the way, Queensland's new Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson, is taking one of these latter cars to Australia with him.

The prize of 100 Guineas recently offered by Leyland Motors for the oldest of their petrol-engined goods vehicles still in regular service has been awarded to Carter Parterson & Co., owners of a 1908 "X"-type Leyland. This is still covering between 55 and 75 miles a day and has a total mileage of 379,873 to its credit.

Though this longevity is amazing it seems, however, that it is by no means exceptional, judging by the many letters received while the offer was open. In fact, the owners of the winning vehicle have in their fleet no fewer than 27 other "X"-type Leylands dating from 1909-1912.

New Trolley Buses for Birmingham.

A fleet of eleven new trolley buses has recently been built for Birmingham to replace obsolete types in service. The chassis were built by Leyland Motors and embody the main characteristics of the Titan double deck petrol chassis; the complete electrical equipment was designed and manufactured by the G.E.C.

In general appearance these buses are little different from the conventional petrol type and are easy to handle and manoeuvre. The relatively light chassis weight, in conjunction with the high power output of the 65 h.p. 500 volt G.E.C. traction motor has resulted in rapid acceleration and high speed. Fully loaded, with 48 passengers, these vehicles are capable of a speed of 35 m.p.h. on the level, the acceleration to 14 m.p.h. with normal operation of the controller being about 2 m.p.h. per second. Two independent trolleys allow a range of deviation of 15 ft. either side of the overhead wire.

On an actual test over a round trip in Birmingham, the approximate power consumption was 1.53 k.w. hours, during which the vehicle proved exceptionally comfortable and well sprung.

A Novel Mobile Garage.

A motor horse-box is nowadays quite a common sight, but the van recently delivered to Lord Howe is an entirely novel production.

As is well known, Lord Hower takes part in many motor races, both at Home and on the Continent, and he has felt the need for a special vehicle in which to transport his racing cars from place to place. The special van body built on the Commer Invader chassis, therefore, accommodates a racing car and also any special gear required for racing. Loading is done by means of a winch and runways and the interior is fitted with a work bench etc., so that it forms a mobile garage.

A Progressive Industry.

Only a short while ago the manufacture of petrol pumps and apparatus of that nature was almost entirely in foreign hands and it is, therefore, highly satisfactory to note the great progress made by an all-British concern, the Hammond Pump and Equipment Co., Last year they executed the largest export order for petrol pumps over placed in England and in February alone this year their products were sent to such places as Rangoon, Bombay, Jamaica, Athens and Yokohama. Among other interesting activities at the Acton works at the present time is the manufacture of 1,000 portable air compressors for the Dunlop Rubber Co.

In view of the interest now being shown in results obtained by running buses and large commercial vehicles on fuel oil, it is significant that Hammond metering columns are handling this fuel in several garages of the London General Omnibus Co., and a separate plant has recently been installed for a similar purpose for the Manchester Corporation.

From Waste To Profit.

It is not always realised what a wealth of power lies in the waste oil which accumulates at garages and service stations from sumps and gearboxes. Actually, however, this oil can be employed to provide light and power and for battery charging.

The waste oil generating and charging sets manufactured by Newtons of Tauton comprise a patent single-cylinder engine especially arranged for this form of operation and a direct current generator. They make it possible to generate light or charge batteries at remarkably low cost so that the savings effected pay for the plant in a very short time.

FIGURES OF BRITISH MOTOR INDUSTRY

VIRILE STAND AGAINST U.S. COMPETITION.

Increasing Demand for the Small Car.

Two interesting features emerge from the statistical survey of the British motor industry for last year. These statistics have for a few years now been issued annually by the "Motor Trader," and are compiled from confidential information supplied by manufacturers and from other reliable sources, so they are as near as may be to accuracy. The figures for 1931 show that the industry has a remarkable virility in that production, compared with 1930, is down by less than 5 per cent; they show also that there is an encouraging increase in that class of car which at home and abroad is now competing effectively with American production. It is the 17-25-h.p. class, in which power, roominess, performance and other factors compare most closely with the cars from America.

Production for 1931 is estimated from September to September instead of the calendar year as previously. The cars produced totalled 160,460, against 167,287 for 1930 and 180,426 for the peak year of 1929. Values are estimated at £39,618,685 for last year, against £41,821,750 for 1930. All things considered, this is a satisfactory result. Cars exported numbered 17,104; in 1930 the figure was 19,226. The total value of British motor exports last year, including chassis, commercial vehicles, and parts and accessories, but excluding tyres, was £6,357,688, compared with 8,792,644 the previous year. The small car of 10-h.p. and under is in greatest demand. Last year the output of this class was 73,873, the average value was £157, and the percentage in relation to the total output was 46 per cent. The previous year the corresponding figures were 67,857, £135, 40.4 per cent. and in 1929 they were 73,289, £156, 40.6 per cent. Obviously the "super" baby type is attracting purchases, but on the whole the increase in demand is not as might have been expected.

Direct Challenge.

The unexpected figures come from the 17-25-h.p. class, which is the one through which we are challenging America, here and in overseas markets. Production was down a little in 1930, but swung upwards last year so much as to suggest, in the light of the general industrial depression, that this class has now got a firm hold. Last year the output was 18,674, the average value was £481, and the percentage figure of output 11.6 per cent. In 1930 the figures were 17,122, £689, and 7.2 per cent. In the peak year of 1929 the figures were respectively 14,200, £658, and 7.8 per cent. Given a stimulus in the home market for this class by the removal of those restrictions which so largely drive manufacturers to small-car production and we could beat the American in price and quality alike the world over. There is an opportunity for the Treasury to adopt a bold policy, but in this respect a courageous Budget is not to be expected. And, unfortunately, in a few years' time such a policy will be too late. Already a very big proportion of the world output of cars is for renewals and the new markets are rapidly shrinking.

Further activities of the industry may be briefly indicated. The output of commercial vehicles and chassis was 67,816 last year. In 1930 it was 68,039. The respective values were £26,691,250 and £30,617,550. The average retail price of cars was £246 (previous year, £250); average price of goods vehicles was £378 (£450). The total number of cars registered on September 30 last year was 1,083,457 (1,056,214), and the total of all motor vehicles was 1,523,399 (1,496,284). Motor-vehicle taxation yielded £27,373,028 (£27,040,384), and the number of driving licences held was 2,738,000 (2,810,000).

TRAVELLING SOME.

The nation's 24,000,000 vehicles exceeded their 1930 mileage during 1931 by more than 8,000,000 miles, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce reports.

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FISK
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PRINCIPLE TYRES
MEANS MORE
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A NEW CHRYSLER SIX, with six body models; a new Chrysler Eight, with five body models; a new Chrysler Imperial Eight, with three body models; a new Chrysler Custom Imperial Eight with six body models. All new Chrysler cars offer the greatest engineering developments in modern times.

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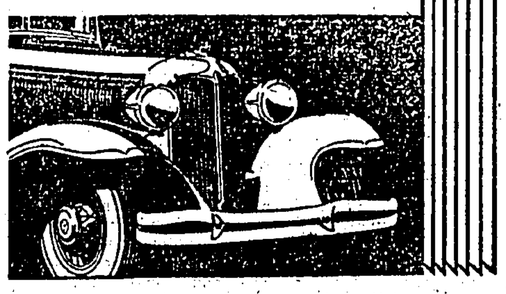

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THE ANSWER TO THE DEMANDS OF MODERN MOTORING.

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SUPER NON-SKID TIRES
AND
THERMO - TITE
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MADE IN SCOTLAND.

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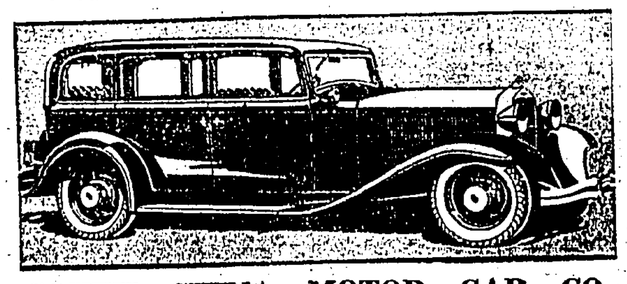

SOUTH CHINA MOTOR CAR CO.
33, Des Voeux Road Central.
Tel. 25664. Tel. 25664.

FLUX OF LOW-PRICED CARS IN AMERICA

FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

Three-Cornered Contest for Proportionate Shares.

Detroit, April 15.

Seven out of every ten automobiles now sold in America are low-priced cars, according to a recent survey, writes E. Y. Watson. For the last three days Detroit has begun to realise just what this means, and with the rest of the country during the coming weeks, this city will learn even more about what it means and the changes it has brought.

In the low-priced field an Armageddon fight is on to determine the survival of the fittest. It is the culmination of more than three years, during which the big producers have been striving to outdo each other by giving more car for less money.

The contest is three-cornered, with Ford, General Motors and Chrysler vieing for proportionate shares of the available business. The other makers welcome an end to the uncertainty and the chance for open-field competition.

The new set-up with changes in the last few days discloses high lights of interest. Ford's V-8 introduction for the first time brings into the low-priced division and the $500 range a car with eight cylinders in the V-shaped arrangement. The V-type engine principle as previously built and sold at higher prices has been conceded an edge for smoothness and silent operation.

Some straight eight engines have been built for which the claim was made that they equalled the V-type in these respects, but none has ever been claimed to excel it. The straight eight, on the other side of the argument, has been less expensive to build; it is simpler than V-type in operation and less difficult to repair. For high-speed work it has advantages that have been demonstrated on the speedways and the highways, too.

Simplicity, Low Cost.

As between the four-cylinder and six-cylinder engine types, the latter is conceded to possess what engineers call "inherent balance," which for Chevrolet represents three years of refinement since first brought out by General Motors. Its performance with existing freedom from vibration is a known quantity.

Engine power and its application in varying capacity always has been a debatable question among those who drive cars. For simplicity and low cost, the four-cylinder cars have been in a class by themselves, but were subject to periods of vibration, particularly in the lower ranges of speed, that had to be corrected. This the Chrysler engineering group did by introducing "floating power," which employed rubber mounting in such a way as to absorb the power shock and prevent its transmission throughout the car.

In this development Chrysler in his new Plymouth has made a further advance following a first year of trial. The new Plymouths jump the wheelbase length from 109¾ inches to 112 inches, giving the body designers a chance to build in more leg room and greater all-around body dimensions.

Convertible Sedan.

Chrysler also has made an innovation by tacking on the 112-inch wheelbase line an additional chassis of 121 inches. On this there are available two seven-passenger body types, a four-door sedan and a convertible sedan. This marks the first time in recent years that any seven-passenger model or body type has been built to sell at a low price.

That the Ford announcement makes no reference to free-wheeling or automatic clutch control of any sort has upset predictions that such features would be included in the new jobs. For both V-eight and four-cylinder models the transmissions have silent second gear and synchronised shifting.

That the new Ford designs stress the idea of saving weight is apparent from official comment, which says: "Many pounds of excessive weight have been eliminated in the new cars by the use of a hollow drive-shaft in place of the former solid type, which added nothing in strength, safety or durability; by the substitution of rubber for metal in nearly a score of parts, including spring shackles, universal joints, engine mountings and shock absorber mountings, and by the adoption of one-piece construction wherever bolts could be eliminated by the use of welded joints.

Mr. Ford is quoted as saying that "the more a motor car weighs, naturally the more fuel and lubricants are used. Weight may be desirable in a steam roller, but not in an automobile. The most beautiful things in the world are those from which all weight has been eliminated. Strength is never just weight—either in men or in things."

Average Car Price.

With interest for the time being centred on prices, automobile manufacturing within itself is showing conflicting trends. To the lowest-priced division have come the Ford V-eight and Plymouth to intensify the competition in that range. No real price war has developed as yet, but the bargain-hunters, more rabid than they have been for years, are looking for action.

They are getting it from General Motors, which revised Chevrolet six and Pontiac six prices downward.

Away from the low-priced field, an altogether different situation exists. It applies to independent companies, aside from the big corporate groups like General Motors and Chrysler. In this sector some prices have been forced up, due to conditions over which companies have no control.

$100 Increases.

The result has been increases by five makers which average about $100. Officials of these companies say the increases have become imperative because contracts they made last Autumn with material and parts suppliers have run out. They cannot renew them at the old figures, which in numerous instances were below cost of production; therefore the rise. Five companies are on record with such action and more may follow.

The explanation is that deflation can go no further in the plants that build the $1,000 cars and sixes coming somewhat below that price as well as eight-cylinder cars that run above it. The reason is that large volume for this year, or whatever there is of expanded output, will go to the lowest-priced group of the factories. With volume for the others under forced control, there will be little chance to boost the gross income as in the prosperous years; therefore the economic law must be obeyed.

In 1921 the average retail price per car of all makes was $958. In 1922 increased production and competitive selling brought a reduction to $878. The drop continued through 1923 and touched $808.

Then, in 1924, the average began to ascend and continued to do so for four years. In 1924 there was a rise to $824, in 1925 to $875, in 1926 to $925 and in 1927 there was a peak of $981, said to be the all-time high.

From 1927 until this year the trend turned into a descent, with values in the way of improved cars and extra equipment on the upturn. For 1928 there was a drop to $899, in 1929 to $830, in 1930 to $788, and the lowest point on record in 1931, which was $765.

Greater Than Demand.

This year the conditions point to another new low, the observers believe, from which the public will be the gainer. Company executives no longer try to hide the fact that the automobile plants of America have productive facilities far beyond present requirements of the nation. By conservative estimate, it is calculated that all factories working at capacity for 12 months could turn out 10,000,000 vehicles; whereas the normal market can absorb not more than 3,500,000 cars yearly, possibly less than that number.

(Continued in Next Column.)

OPEL

Product of General Motors

NEW OLDSMOBILE SEDAN.

Features of the 1932 Patrician.

HIGHER HORSE-POWER.

The first of the 1932 arrivals in he field of motor cars is the six-cylinder Oldsmobile Patrician Sedan, which has created a great deal of comment and enthusiasm.

Mr. L. E. Zigalnitsky, general manager of Triangle Motors states that Oldsmobile's newest sixes are materially larger, but due to increased horsepower and other improvements give 20 per cent. better acceleration than its predecessors.

The Oldsmobile engineers have succeeded in producing a chassis with a 116 inch wheelbase on which either the eight or six-cylinder engine can be mounted.

Triangle Motors will carry both the six and the eight cylinder models, and the prospective buyer can select the car desired and then decide which engine he prefers.

The new Oldsmobile on display is particularly attractive and is truly "patrician" in design. It is maroon coloured with black top and streamlined in gold.

The long oval radiator shell introduced last year has been retained with modifications, while new lines of hood and cowl accentuate the additional length of chassis and bodies. The profuse use of chromium-plating provides an exterior trimming in keeping with the finish of the interiors.

Replacement is now the main factor regulating demand. In future years it may be supplemented by a revival of exports if the world market can be widened by the removal of tariff barriers, but that time appears distant as yet.

Junking of hundreds of thousands of cars would help the home trade. Last year witnessed the start of a converted effort by factories to promote junking on an organised basis. Of 2,477,000 cars that were removed from service last year, 283,000, or 11.6 per cent., were eliminated by factory supervision. This amounted to one-ninth of the cars that were scrapped, leaving 2,194,000 to go to other graveyards of one kind or another.

OPEL
MOTOR CARS

BULLETIN

OPEL DESIGNS ARE TESTED — THE CARS HAVE PROVEN THEMSELVES BY DAILY USE — OPEL UPKEEP IS UNUSUALLY LOW. THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF THESE CARS HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED BY

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LTD.

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PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS.

The 1932 WILLYS-OVERLAND

with Silver Streak Motor

THE predecessors of this motor won the 1930 and 1931 Pikes Peak climb and in the latter year also established 16 different acceleration and speed records under the auspices of the American Automobile Association.

They were also winners of speed and economy tests in Argentina, New Zealand, Denmark, Mexico and in other countries—thus, design and material have been proven definitely superior.

The Silver Streak Motor with four bearing counterbalanced crankshaft is mounted in a car chassis replete with advantages . . . 113-inch wheelbase, 58¼ inch tread, double drop frame, easy riding springs, two-way hydraulic shock absorbers.

Weather proofed bodies are longer and wider with improved quality of upholstery, form-fitting seats—movable driver's seat with adjustable back.

Low in Price • High in Quality

Ask us for specifications and demonstration of the car with the Silver Streak Motor

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If you wish to see a Movie Camera of outstanding merit, let us show you the ENSIGN-KINECAM. The ordinary model has 3 speeds and the super-model 5 speeds and 3 Lens. The machine is used by HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM.

A. SEK & CO.

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SPECIAL PHYSICAL CULTURE CLASS.

MME. BARONELLI.—Special attention given to stout and stiff ladies who desire to regain their youthful figure. Special treatment given to elderly ladies for renewing the youthful appearance of the face. This treatment can be accomplished in six days. Peking Bldg., 27a, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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BUY your 1st COMMUNION presents at the "Star of Bethlehem," 17, Queen's Road. Great selection of white articles; ribbons, mother of pearl rosaries, crosses, brooches, necklaces, stars, etc., from Bethlehem. Framed pictures for girls and boys. Open till 9 p.m.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

DERRINGTON PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDENCE, 3, Bowen Road, situated on mid-levels, in large grounds next to Bowen Road Station, with easy access to town. Cool Single and Double rooms with Bathrooms attached. Modern Sanitation. Home Cooking. Phone 24237.

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FOR SALE.

VERY LARGE SUN CANOPY, ideal for Hong Kong Beaches, Large Teakwood White Cot, Large Iron White Cot, British Pram., Teakwood Pen. All in excellent condition. Bargain. Apply 58B, Nathan Road, mornings only.

HONG KONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY.—On sale at all book-stalls and at the offices of the Publishers, 3A, Wyndham Street.

COASTWISE," a book of cartoons on the China Coast, cleverly drawn by 'Algie" Bennett.—Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., "China Mail" Office, 3A, Wyndham St. Price $1.00.

CHURCHES

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

[Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A.]
Macdonnell Road, Below Bowen Road Tram Station.

Sunday Service, May 22, 1932, 11.15 a.m.

Subject:—"Soul and Body."

The Sunday School is held on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday Evening Meeting at 6 o'clock.

Reading Room at above address, open:—

Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 Noon.

Monday and Thursday, 5.30 to 7 p.m.

The Public is cordially invited to attend the service and visit the Reading Room.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1932, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Tai Hang Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	E.	S.	W.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rental	Upset Price.
1	Inland Lot No. 3414.	Tai Hang Road Adjoining Inland lot No. 4462.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	about	$ 50	$ 45,000
			As per sale plan.				30,000		

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SEVENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, 28th May, 1932, commencing at 2 p.m.

The first bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Members are notified that they and their Ladies must wear their Badges prominently displayed.

No one without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at $5.00 for Gentlemen and $3.00 for Ladies (both including Tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon introduction by a Member, such Member to be responsible for payment of all chits, &c.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the Race Course.

On no pretext will children be permitted in either Enclosure during the Meeting.

Tiffins are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered from the No. 1 Boy in advance. Telephone 21920.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

The Price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is $2.00 including Tax, for all persons, including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform are admitted Half Price.

Bookmakers, Tic Tac Men, &c., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Tiffins will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

By Order,
S. A. SLEAP,
Actg. Secretary.

Hong Kong, 22nd May, 1932.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of VOTING MEMBERS will be held at the Club House, Happy Valley, on MONDAY, 30th May, 1932, at 5.30 p.m.

ALL MEMBERS are cordially invited to attend and participate in any discussion which may ensue.

By Order of the Stewards,
S. A. SLEAP,
Actg. Secretary.

Hong Kong, 16th May, 1932.

BASEL MISSION.

Licensed for Celebration of Marriages.

It is notified in the Government Gazette for general information that the Basel Mission Self-supporting Church (now known as the Chung Chin Self-supporting Church) has been transferred from 3, Foochow Street to 19, Wong Chuk Street, Shamshuipo, and the latter place has been licensed for the celebration of marriages.

EMPIRE PRODUCTS FAIR

Arrangements for To-morrow's Opening.

AN ATTRACTIVE TABLEAU.

A happy and appropriate touch will be given to the opening of the Empire Products Fair at the Peninsula Hotel to-morrow afternoon, when eight young girls, each representing a unit of the Empire, will appear in a tableau and make small presentations of Empire and New Territories produce to Mrs. Southorn.

Miss Edith Hoare will represent Britannia, Miss Madeline Walker, Canada; Miss Molly Wynne-Jones, Australia; Miss Margaret Henderson, New Zealand; Miss Hazel Lauder, South Africa; Miss Vera Ruttonjee Desai, India; Miss Phoebe Lo, Hong Kong; and Miss Fung Yun-to, the New Territories.

To Be Opened By H. E.

The Fair is being opened by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn, C.M.G., who, together with Mrs. Southorn, will arrive at 3.50 p.m. and be received by the Empire General Committee.

The Chairman of the Fair Sub-Committee (Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga), will with the Secretary of the General Committee (Hon. Mr. W. E. Shenton), escort the official party to the first floor lounge and to their seats on the dais.

Broadcasting System.

At 4.15 p.m., the opening speech will be made by Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, and at 4.20 H.E. the Officer Administering the Government will reply and declare the Fair open. Both Speeches will be broadcast by Arnhold's Radio Services, amplifiers being installed in the public rooms of the Hotel Building. The speeches will also be relayed by the Broadcasting Studio.

Following the opening, the Empire presentations will be made to Mrs. Southorn.

Tea will be served in the dining room of the Hotel from 4.30 p.m. onwards, at a charge of one dollar per head.

Empire Music.

By kind permission of Capt. G. H. Knowles, D.S.O., R.N., the Band of H.M.S. Cornwall will play from 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. The Peninsula Hotel Band will play from 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Gramophone music by Arnhold's Radio Services from 6.30 p.m. to 9 p.m. Records supplied by Anderson Music Co. Only British music will be played and, as far as possible, by British composers.

By arrangement with the Broadcasting Committee, the broadcasting studio will kindly relay the musical programmes played during the Fair.

CHINESE COUPLE UNITED.

Prominent Contractor's Son Weds.

LAM—AU

At the Union Church, Kennedy Road, yesterday afternoon, the Rev. E. G. Powell presiding, the wedding took place of Miss Au Wei-kwok, of Shanghai, third daughter of the late Mr. Au Beu, to Mr. Lam Chik-ho, second son of Mr. Lam Woo, a prominent local building contractor.

The bride was given away by Mr. Au Chiu, and was attired in a dress of white satin and lace, carrying a bouquet of white carnations. The Misses Helie Chen and May Cheung, as bridesmaids, wore dresses of mauve and green georgette, and carried bouquets of pink carnations.

The flower girls, the Misses Laura Young and Jennie Lam, were dressed in crepe-de-chine, and carried baskets of pink carnations.

Mr. Eric Wong Tape discharged the duties of best-man, and Mr. Lam Chik-suen was groomsman.

A reception was subsequently held at the new Gloucester Building restaurant, after which the happy couple left for their honeymoon.

OPEL

4's — 6's

RADIO

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Hong Kong Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on a wavelength of 355 metres (845 K.C.'s):—

9.15-10.15 a.m. (approx.)—Relay of the Military Parade Church Service from St. John's Cathedral.

Preacher: The Senior Chaplain of the Forces, C. of E.—The Rev. J. N. Lewis Bryan, B.A.

Band: 1st Battn. South Wales Borderers under Bandmaster Geeks.

Address: "The Ideals and Responsibilities of the Empire."

Form of Service.

Hymn: "O God Our Help in Ages Past."
Prayers.
Venite.
Lesson.
Benedictus.
Creed.
Prayers.
Hymn: "Jesu, Lover of my Soul."
Address.
Hymn: "Kipling's Recessional."
National Anthem.
Benediction.
Voluntary: "Land of Hope and Glory."

10.15 a.m.—Close Down.

11 a.m.-12.15 p.m.—Relay of Service from the Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Preacher: The Rev. Dr. E. A. Allen.

12.15-2 p.m.—Chinese Recorded Programme.

2 p.m.—Close Down.

8-10 p.m.—European Programme of Victor Records kindly supplied by the Tsang Fook Piano Co.

8 p.m.—Local Time.

8.05-8.18 p.m.—
Trio in G Major (Haydn), Played by Alfred Cortot (Pianist), Jacques Thibaud (Violinist) and Pablo Casals ('Cellist) (3045-6).

8.18-8.50 p.m.—Operatic.

Song—
Tristand und Isolde—Isolde's Love-Death (Wagner), Maria Jeritza (Soprano) (1363).

Orchestral—
Martha—Overture (Flotow), Victor Symphony Orchestra (35916).

Song—
Rigoletto—Woman is Fickle (Verdi),
Rigoletto—'Mid the Fair Throng, Enrico Caruso (Tenor) (500).

Band—
Cavalleria Rusticana (Mascagni), Creatore's Band (35815).

8.50-10 p.m.—A Concert.

Orchestral—
Fra Diavolo Overture (Auber), Victor Symphony Orchestra (22008).

Piano Solo—
A La Bien Aimee (Schutt), Waltz in E Play (Durand), Harold Bauer (6508).

Song—
Solvejg's Cradle Song (Grieg), Solvejg's Sunshine Song (Grieg), Lucy Isabelle Marsh, Soprano (4014).

Violin Solo—
Sicilienne & Rigaudon (Francoeur-Kreisler), Melodie Arabe (Glazounow-Kochanski), Sadah Schuchart (4114).

Song—
Moonlight & Roses (Black & Moret),
The Sweetest Call (Troon & Morrow), John McCormack (Tenor) (1092).

Organ Solo—
Fantasia in C Minor (Bach),
Fugue in C Minor (Bach), Marcel Dupre (9284).

Song—
At Parting (Paterson & Rogers),
Pirate Dreams (Garnet & Huerter), Ernestine Schumann-Heink (1300).

Piano Solo—
Sous Le Palmier (Albeniz),
Cradle Song (Brahms), Alfred Cortot (1271).

Song—
Premier Caresse (de Crescenzo),
Bois Epais (arr. Lully), Enrico Caruso, Tenor (1437).

Violin Solo—
Invocation (Elwyn Owen-Kreisler),
Oriental Romance (Rimsky-Korsakow), Fritz Kreisler (1209).

10.30 p.m.—Close Down.

SEEING RUSSIA BY MOTOR CAR

Soviet Orders 142 Lincolns for Sightseeing

Visitors to Russia will now see the country from a Lincoln! Recently, the Soviet Government ordered 142 of these new cars, both eight cylinder and twelve cylinder models, in which to transport visitors from collective farm to model collective farm, from peasant home to peasant home, to museums and factories. Visitors will be conducted by trained young Russian guides, selected for their ability to speak English fluently, and well able to put Russia's best foot forward.

It is not unusual, now, for a Lincoln owner to travel in almost any part of Europe and recognise the car that he has seen so many times at home ..... in the busy streets of London ..... on the sheltered roads of a Swiss town .... before the spacious doors of a diplomatic residence.

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

Close to the lines!
Closer to danger!!
Closest to LIFE!!!

THE MAD PARADE

a Paramount Release

War, with its dangers for men, is doubly dangerous when women are mixed into it! Presented with a daring realism based on the real, DRAMATIC TRUTH!

A Wm. Beaudine Production

With Evelyn Brent, Irene Rich, Louise Fazenda, Lilyan Tashman, Marceline Day, Fritzi Ridgeway

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36, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

QUEEN'S THEATRE

MOVIELAND FEATURES FOR THE WEEK

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

To-day to Wednesday:—"Cuban Love Song," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's new Lawrence Tibbett starring vehicle. The picture that combines, music, romance and adventure. Thrills of love and a million laughs from Jimmy Durante, Broadway's mad cap idol! And when Tibbett sings the "Cuban Love Song," it's a thrill the screen has not known since the "Pagan Love Song." Lupe Velez plays the feminine lead opposite Tibbett.

Thursday to Saturday:—"Middle Watch" with Owen Nares, Jacqueline Logan and others. The best British comedy talkie yet made—with a laugh at every corner. A hurly-burly of amusing complications on board a battleship of the King's Navy!

STAR THEATRE.

Daily at 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20.

To-day to Tuesday:—"Almost A Honeymoon," an excellent comedy feature for all classes. A jolly piece brilliantly acted by Clifford Mollison, Donald Calthrop, and Dodo Watts, the girl with the golden voice. Another success for British International.

Wednesday and Thursday:—Monte Blue and Lupe Velez in "Tiger Rose." Here is stirring drama, breath-taking thrills, tender romance in the wilds of the Hudson Bay country.

Friday and Saturday:—"Blackmail" featuring Anny Ondra, John Longden and Donald Calthrop. The first talking picture to demonstrate the beauty of the English tongue. See and hear it!

"CUBAN LOVE SONG."

Haunting romance, tropic adventure, comedy and music are blended in Lawrence Tibbett's latest starring vehicle, "The Cuban Love Song" which opens to-day at the Queen's Theatre.

The hero of "The Rogue Song" is seen in modern garb as a swashbuckling, singing marine who figures in an engrossing romance of Cuba. Lupe Velez, fiery little Mexican heroine of "The Squaw Man," has the feminine lead, and prominent roles are filled by Ernest Torrence and Jimmy Durante, who last scored as a comic pair in "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford"; Karen Morley, who played Marie Dressler's daughter in "Politics"; Hale Hamilton Mathilda Comont and Phillip Cooper.

The picture was directed by W. S. Van Dyke, who has such hits to his credit as the memorable "Trader Horn," "Never the Twain Shall Meet" and "Guilty Hands."

Marriage for Duty.

Tibbett plays a marine who is stationed in Cuba, where he falls in love with Nenita, a little Cuban peanut vender. The war breaks out and he is called to France. There he finds the girl he left at home, as a nurse. When she saves his life a sense of duty compels him to marry her. Years later, the lure of Cuba fills him with a wanderlust and he goes back to seek the girl he once loved. A surprising denouement brings the story to a close.

Highlights include a tense interlude in a shell hole, the dramatic farewell in Cuba, the conflict between two women who are rivals for Tibbett's love and the hilarious reunion of Tibbett, Torrence and Durante, in which they celebrate in the good old manner of "wine, women and song."

Among Tibbett's songs are "From the Halls of Montezuma," the official Marine Corps song; "Tramps at Sea" and "The Cuban Love Song."

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURES

"The hero of "The Rogue Song" is seen in modern garb as a swashbuckling singing marine who figures in an engrossing romance of Cuba."

Lawrence Tibbett in the "Cuban Love Song"

ADDED FEATURE

"WILD and WOOLLY"

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LAWRENCE TIBBETT

THE CUBAN LOVE SONG

with LUPE VELEZ ERNEST TORRENCE KAREN MORLEY JIMMY DURANTE

He forgot the girl back home when he held a Cuban lass in his arms.

A picture with everything—thrills of love and a million laughs from Jimmy Durante, Broadway's madcap idol. And wait till you hear Tibbett sing the soul-thrilling "Cuban Love Song."

Directed by W. S. VAN DYKE

Be Advised — Book Early — Plans Open Now.
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METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURES

HOW COULD HE REMEMBER THE GIRL BACK HOME, When He Held In His Arms A Cuban Lass?

LAWRENCE TIBBETT and LUPE VELEZ in "The CUBAN LOVE SONG"

NEWS ATTRACTION

THE GRAND NATIONAL

HEARST NEWS SCORES AGAIN!

COMMENCING NEXT SUNDAY

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURES

Norma SHEARER Robert MONTGOMERY in Private Lives

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

THE STARS of "DIVORCEE" and "STRANGERS MAY KISS" together again!

Hear Miss Shearer Sing for the first time on the screen.

NEXT ATTRACTION

A Shipload of Fun on an Ocean of Laughter!

"THE MIDDLE WATCH"

with

OWEN NARES, JACQUELINE LOGAN, Jack Raine, Dodo Watts, and Frederick Volpe.

An Excellent British International Picture.

COMING SOON

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURES

IS LOVE A CRIME?

Kissed by the screen's most fascinating man

CLARK GABLE

with Wallace Ford Skeets Gallagher

"THE MIDDLE WATCH."

For the first time on the screen we have a comedy set on a British battleship in "The Middle Watch," which will be screened at the Queen's Theatre on Thursday.

This play, by Ian Hay and Stephen King-Hall, was very successful on the stage, but Norman Walker, the director of this British International picture, has avoided theatre effects, and gave the camera plenty of scope. Conviction to the settings and atmosphere is enhanced by the fact that the Admiralty granted facilities for the scenes dealing with actual service routine.

America, of course, has long had the advantage of such facilities, and it is gratifying to find that our own authorities appear to be relenting a little in their unbending attitude to film producers. The comedy, which deals with two girls, accidentally marooned on a warship after a dance, and their encounter with an admiral, is most amusing both in dialogue and situation.

As the admiral, who is both shocked at the irregularities and terrified of what his wife will say, Frederick Volpe is excellent. He is most ably seconded by Reginald Henry Wenman as a marine. Purdell as a discreet corporal, and Jacqueline Logan gives a very good performance as one of the girls, who captures the affections of Captain Maitland, played by Owen Nares.

Jack Raine has the role of a naval commander, and Phyllis Loring as the girl to whom he is engaged, whilst Margaret Halstan is cast as the Admiral's lady. Dodo Watts is also to be seen in this naval comedy, as Fay Eaton, who is engaged to the captain of marines Hamilton Keene. This is altogether a most enjoyable picture, and one which shows how far England has advanced in the making of first-class comedy talkies.

ADVENTURE AND MUSIC.

Hollywood is a place of endless surprises. Who would have thought that the man who spent more than a year in the heart of Africa, filming wild animals for "Trader Horn," would return to direct a picture starring a famous Metropolitan Opera tenor?

W. S. Van Dyke is the man who has accomplished this feat of versatility. In his latest production, "The Cuban Love Song," the director has combined the diverse fields of adventure and music.

Tibbett described the circumstances in a recent interview on the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer lot.

"Van Dyke dropped over to my dressing room," he related, "and told me he had a big laugh for me—that he was to be my next director. I told him that I didn't see any laugh to that—that I thought it was one of the best 'breaks' I'd had in pictures.

"I've always felt that the ideal medium for a singer is drama in which adventure predominates, something with an exotic locale. It furnishes the excuse for a certain abandon that a singer must have in order that he may definitely register drama in terms of music. It always seemed to me that an adventure director was the man who would be 'on rapport' with this psychology.

"Van Dyke is a constant surprise. We visualise him by his pictures, by the thrills of 'Trader Horn.' On the other hand, he achieves the most artistic touches such as the whistling scene of 'White Shadows in the South Seas,' or the episode in the present picture in which Lupe Velez teaches me to sing 'The Peanut Vender.'

Singer's Temperament.

"I believe Van Dyke has the temperament of a great singer. If he had the voice to go with it he could be a Caruso or an Amato because he knows just how drama and music are related. I have sung his 'Africa,' which was composed after his trip to the Dark Continent, and when I saw that song I realised that here was an ideal director for a singer.

"I like this new picture because, while it is crammed with adventure, it affords every opportunity for music logically placed in the action"

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SHOWING TO-DAY *at 2.30; 5.15; 7.15 and 9.30 p.m.*

A BRITISH FAMOUS PLAYERS GUILD TRIUMPHANT MAIDEN PRODUCTION.
A SOPHISTICATED COMEDY THRILLER THAT IS AS WITTY AS IT IS EXCITING, AS CHARMINGLY ROMANTIC AS IT IS SUSPENSEFUL.

WILLIAM HUTTER *presents*

"77 PARK LANE"

With

DENNIS ILSON-TERRY
BETTY STOCKFELD

DIRECTED BY
ALBERT DE COURVILLE.

THE COMEDY-DRAMA THAT WAS THE RAGE OF LONDON NOW BROUGHT TO THE WORLD THROUGH THE MULTI-LINGUAL TALKING SCREEN THE STRANGEST, MOST DRAMATIC, MOST IMPUDENTLY DIVERTING STORY EVER TOLD.

THE LATEST 1932 UNITED ARTISTS' SPECIAL RELEASE.

BABEL SCENES RE-ENACTED IN POLYGLOT FILM STUDIO.

For the first time in England, production of a talkie was planned in the English, French and Spanish languages when "77 Park Lane," the thrilling drama which is showing at the Central Theatre to-day, went on the studio schedule of the Famous Players Guild.

Three complete casts were assembled in the studio by Albert de Courville, the director, and John E. Harding, production supervisor, and scenes were photographed with the English, French and Spanish players alternating on the set.

Important stars were engaged for all three versions. Lord Brent, the principal character, played in the English version by Dennis Neilson-terry, was portrayed in French by Jean Murat and in Spanish by Alphonse Granada. Mary, the heroine, was played in the respective versions by Betty Stockfeld, Suzy Pierson and Elena d'Algy; and the part of Sheringham was entrusted to Malcolm Keen, Leon Bary and Algara de Varcey.

In addition to the three complete casts of different nationalities, the "77 Park Lane" unit had a German cameraman, Mutz Greenbaum, a Russian propertymaster and a negro assistant cameraman. Probably the most cosmopolitan film company ever assembled in any studio, the "77 Park Lane" troupe was, however, perfectly at home under the direction of Albert de Courville, who is a versatile linguist.

In de Courville's opinion, the Spanish version of "77 Park Lane" is of particular importance at the present time, and he took special pains to ensure its perfection in every detail. The first Spanish language talkie yet made in England, its production coincided with the Prince of Wales' trip to South America in the interests of British trade, on which at present all English eyes are turned. Nothing, in de Courville's opinion, could do more fore British trade relations with South America than this gesture of making Spanish versions of English talking pictures, which will be welcomed by Argentines and others all over South America, not to mention the people of Spain itself, as a new artistic link with the English.

SHOWING SOON

He Fought the Battle of the Riviera ...With a Woman Who Wanted a Highball in Paris!

America signed him up to fight—but his biggest battles were with his women!...He went into a tail-spin back of the lines and dove headlong into a squad of sirens!...A Romeo of the air whose heart was in the clouds—zooming through gales of laughter and guffaws!... A bombshell of high explosive hilarity that bursts with a bang in the bright spots of the Italian Riviera and the Rue de la Romance!

HOWARD HUGHES PRESENTS

"COCK OF THE AIR"

WITH

CHESTER MORRIS

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

COMING! COMING!

SAMUEL GOLDWYN *presents*

The GREEKS HAD A WORD for THEM

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

RONALD COLMAN AND HELEN HAYES PORTRAY STELLAR IN GOLDWYN'S "ARROWSMITH."

"Arrowsmith" the masterpiece of Sinclair Lewis, the only American novelist ever to win a Nobel Prize, comes as a motion picture to the Central Theatre very soon, in a great production by Samuel Goldwyn, with Ronald Colman playing the title role of the crusading young doctor.

Metropolitan critics have already hailed "Arrowsmith" as one of the most important pictures of the year, and Sinclair Lewis himself, after witnessing its New York premiere, acknowledged publicly that it had succeeded in doing everything he had tried to do in the book. The distinction of its story, the importance of its cast and the acclaim with which it has been received combine to make it a cinematic event.

Helen Hayes, the stage star who recently triumphed in her first screen appearance in "The Sin of Madelon Claudet," plays opposite Ronald Colman in the role of the devoted wife who risks her life for her husband's career. Richard Bennett, the stormy petrel of the stage and father of Constance, Joan and Barbara Bennett, has a major role as Sondelius, the plague-fighting Swede, and A. E. Anson, an eminent stage figure making his motion picture debut, has another rich character role.

Splendid Support Cast.

Myrna Loy, Florence Britton, Claude King, Alec B. Francis take important parts, and several of the minor roles are filled by the same galaxy of expert actors who made every character actors who made every character in Samuel Goldwyn's "Street Scene" an individual event.

NEXT CHANGE

The LAST PARADE

The thrilling story of a gangster's final fadeout

with

JACK HOLT
TOM MOORE
Constance Cummings

Directed by Erle C. Kenton. From the story by Casey Robinson.

A COLUMBIA PICTURE

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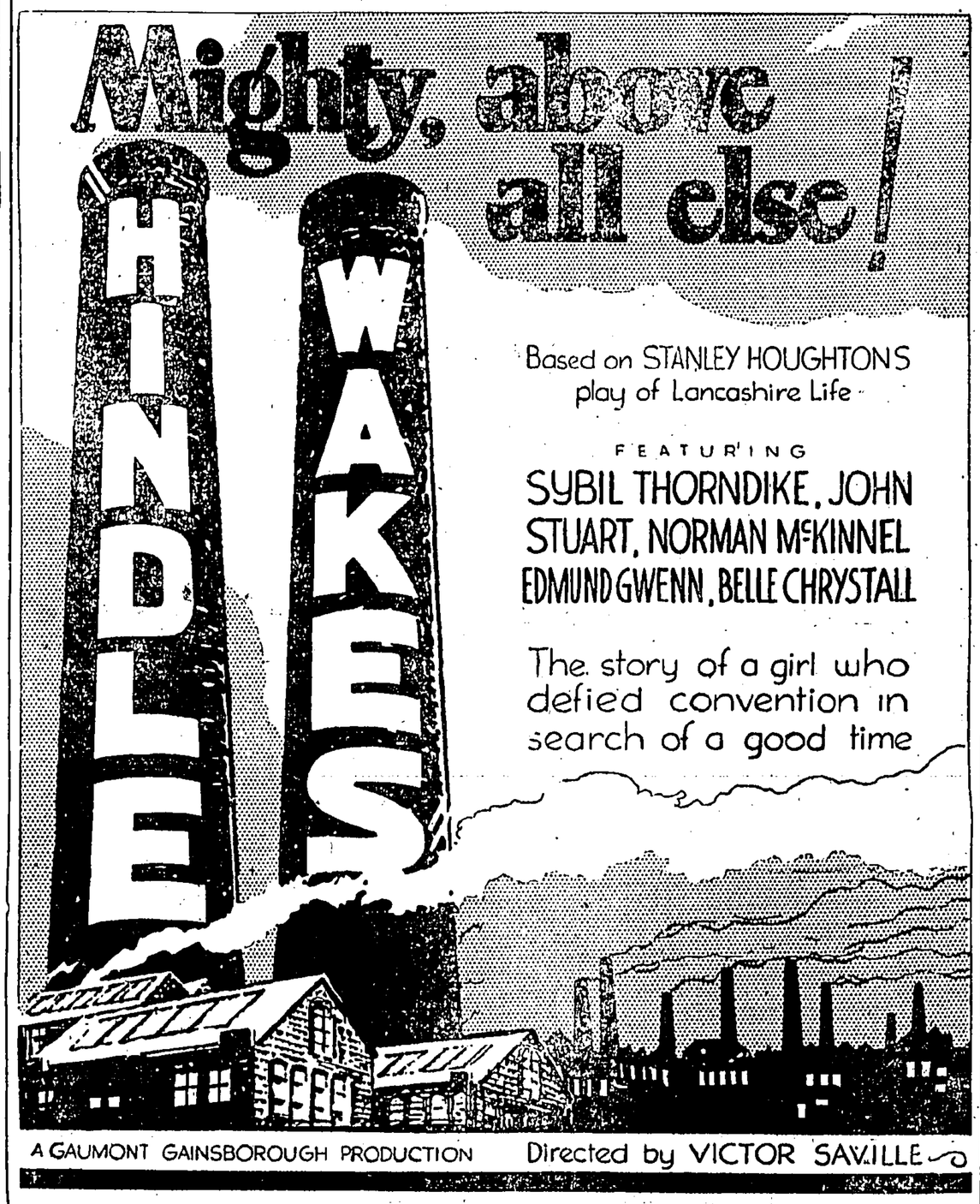


SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCE ON EMPIRE DAY TUESDAY, 24th May AT 11.30 A.M. RE-SCREENING FOR THE LAST TIME - "SUNSHINE SUSIE". SPECIAL PRICES School Children with Teacher Stalls 35 cts. D. Circle 55 cts. (including tax).

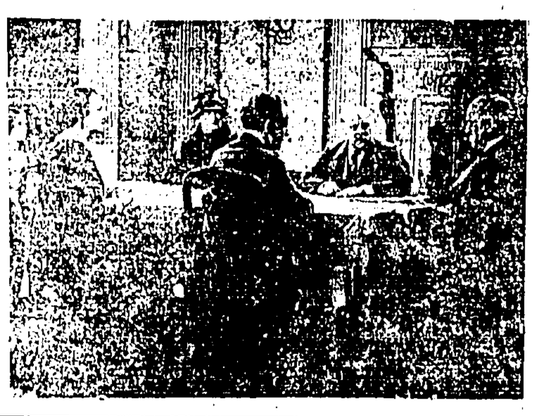
"HINDLE WAKES."

Everyone seeing "Hindle Wakes" will be vastly amused at the antics of the song plugger, at the Blackpool amusement beach. His immensity—he weighs twenty-two stones—has been seized upon by Victor Saville, the director, who has photographed him from unusual viewpoints, and also, one suspects, with a distorted lens.

In real life, the song plugger is Mr. Bob Johnston, a member of Mess Feldman's Summer enterprises at Blackpool and in Winter, on the London staff of the firm.

"Hindle" is not Mr. Johnston's first film experience, for he has previously played a small part in Monty Banks' "Why Sailors Leave Home".

Johnston is well known to Summer visitors to Blackpool. Despite his bulk he is surprisingly agile. Besides plugging songs, he writes them. He has also broadcast for the B. B. C., being a member of the syncopated vocal quartette "Just Four Fellers", and in company with them has made several gramophone records.



What is probably Britain's greatest screen achievement to date, fills the bill at the King's Theatre.

"Hindle Wakes", a play of Lancashire life, was written by Stanley Houghton over twenty years ago. It is one of the few plays that does not age with time, and is as fresh, as provocative in theme as when it was written. It is, in fact, coming to be regarded now as one of the plays fo the century. It inaugurated a new school of dress which expressed the views of the new social order, wherein the rising generation claimed independence and set up a new code of relations between the exes.

This story is played to an intriguing conclusion against a vast spectacular background of Lancashire at work and at play.

Sybil Thorndike, Norman McKinnel Edmund Gwenn, John Stuart and Belle Chrystall fill the leading roles.

SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCE ON EMPIRE DAY TUESDAY, 24th May AT 11.30 A.M. RE-SCREENING FOR THE LAST TIME "SUNSHINE SUSIE". SPECIAL PRICES School Children with Teacher Stalls 35 cts. D. Circle 55 cts. (including tax).

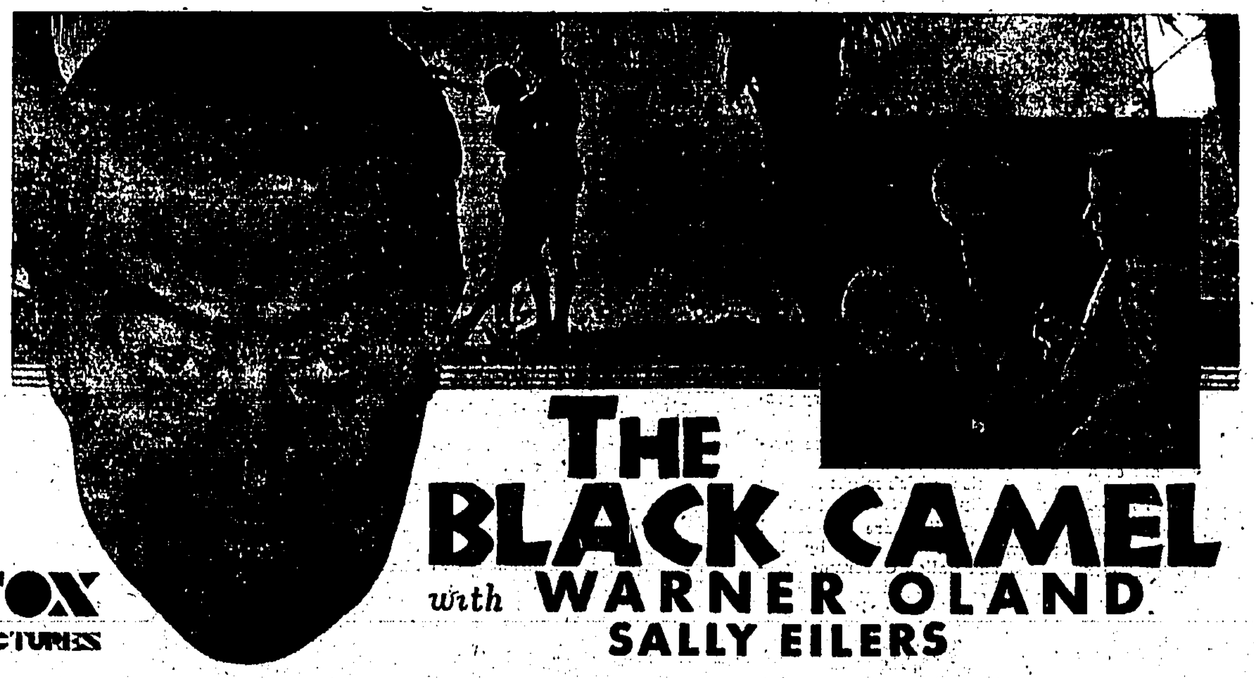
NEXT ATTRACTION

BIGGERS AUTHOR FIRST MYSTERY HIT ON STAGE.

To Earl Derr Biggers, author of "The Black Camel," which has been filmized by Fox Films and will be shown at the King's Theatre on Wednesday next, goes the honour of being the first American to write a successful stage mystery, "Seven Keys To Baldpate," in which George M. Cohan was starred.

Biggers more recently has gained still further fame with the creation of his famous Chinese detective character, Charlie Chan. Thousands of persons have followed the thrilling adventures of this Honolulu inspector in the Saturday Evening Post. A few of his better known popular works include "The Chinese Parrot," "Behind That Curtain" and "Charlie Chan Carries On."

Charlie Chan in "The Black Camel" is again portrayed by Warner Oland.



WAIKIKI BEACH FILM LOCALE.

Waikiki, the romantic beach, has often figured in newsreels and travelogue films, but not until Director Hamilton MacFadden took an entire Fox Films picture company to the Island to make "The Black Camel" have these historic shores been used as the background for a feature production.

Much of "The Black Camel" was made in and around Honolulu, on the exact locale of Earl Derr Biggers' mystery story, and the beauty of the Hawaiian scenery adds greatly to the attractiveness of the picture.

Warner Oland and Salley Eilers have the featured roles, Oland as the suave Charlie Chan who eventually solves the mystery and Miss Eilers as the youthful heroine.

Bela Lugosi, Dorothy River, and Victor Varconi take important roles.

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Hongkong Sunday Herald.

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MYSTERY OF FIRE ON "FIRE-PROOF" GEORGES PHILLIPAR

PROTEST AT JAPANESE INTERFERENCE

VIGOROUS NOTE ADDRESSED TO CONSULAR BODY

STRESS OBJECTION TO ITS "GENERAL TONE."

SHANGHAI RESIDENTS' MOVE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Yesterday.

Although certain statements contained in a formal protest of the Chairman of the Municipal Council, addressed to the Consular body, relative to the recent interference by Japanese naval and military forces with the police are severely criticised in the Japanese Press, which objects to the general tone of the protest, the Chairman considers that the Council had no alternative but to lodge a firm protest against such episodes, as obstruction of the Police in the execution of their duties was intolerable. The Consular body has not yet replied.

The British Residents' Association has assumed the leadership in organising commercial interests in Shanghai behind a concerted move to bring about an early convocation of the Round Table Conference, for the purpose of clarifying the status of the City and Port.

A letter has been dispatched to the foreign Chambers of Commerce requesting all commercial organisations to endorse the resolution, and asking the consular and diplomatic representatives of the respective nations to press for a round table parley without delay.

Ratepayers' Meeting.

The Association has also decided to summon a special ratepayers' meeting, at which it proposes to submit a resolution:—

"In view of recent events and the Feetham Report and in fulfilment of a resolution by the League Council approved on February 29 that the Shanghai Municipal Council be instructed to press for the calling of an international conference with the object of ensuring security and settling the future status of Shanghai and various issues which are a constant source of friction and danger, and further, to press for direct representation on the Municipal Council at such conference.

The reactions of commercial interests have not been ascertained so far.

INDIAN CONSTABLE MAKES GALLANT RESCUE

DIVE FROM KOWLOON PIER

SAVES WOULD-BE SUICIDE FROM DROWNING

The gallant rescue of a drowning Chinese by an Indian policeman took place near the Kowloon Godown Co.'s No. 5 Wharf, at 5 p.m. yesterday evening.

Lai Shi-wan, a Chinese youth, aged 25 years, jumped into the harbour from "T" Pier, in an attempt to commit suicide. P.C. (B.100) Sayal Ahmed, attached to the Water Police Station, was on duty in the neighbourhood of the Star Ferry, and was attracted by the commotion. Dashing to the pier, he saw the drowning man drifting towards the Kowloon Wharf. Without hesitation he dived in and swam fully clothed in his heavy uniform, and reached the man just as the latter was sinking.

Seizing him, the constable swam for the wharf and the pair were rescued from the water by lookers-on on the wharf, with the aid of a bamboo pole.

The Chinese was later sent to the Kowloon Hospital suffering from the shock of the immersion, but the constable suffered no ill-effects from his dip.

NO NEWS OF AIRMAN

Spaniard's Flight to Manila.

EXPECTED DAILY AT KAI TAK.

Forced Down at Moncay on May 19.

Senor Fernando Rein y Loring, the young Spanish airman, who is making a solo flight from Spain to Manila, took off from Moncay on a 540-mile hop to Hong Kong at 7 a.m. yesterday, but his arrival at Kai Tak was not reported up to a late hour last night.

Senor Loring left Hanoi for Hong Kong on Thursday at 6 a.m. but was forced down at Moncay owing to bad visibility and adverse weather conditions the same morning.

Expected Daily.

His arrival at Kai Tak aerodrome has been expected daily since his landing at Moncay, and many enthusiasts and members of the Spanish community have been anxiously awaiting him. No fears as to his well-being have been entertained, and his delayed departure from Moncay was thought to be due to unfavourable weather.

The message of his departure from Moncay yesterday morning reached the Colony during the afternoon, and members of the Spanish community gathered to welcome him. No reason for the delay has been received, but it is thought probable that weather conditions have again forced the lone flyer down, possibly at Tinpak or Fort Bayard.

Senor Loring started his present flight over a month ago, for the purpose of demonstrating the Loring aeroplane, which is made in Madrid.

PAYMENT OF GREEK LOANS

Temporary Suspension Essential.

TO AVOID A DEFICIT

London, Yesterday.

A reply has been received by the Government to the recent note to the Greek London Government to carry out its legal obligations in regard to foreign loans. The British Government has been informed that the present financial situation of Greece has obliged the Greek Government to suspend temporarily the transfer into foreign currency of sums for the payment of coupons of Greek loans maturing on May 1, as if such payments were continued the complete collapse of the Drachma would follow, since the only remedy for the ensuing budget deficit would be a fresh issue of paper money.

The Greek Government hope that the temporary suspension of payments will enable them to await the results of the Lausanne Conference and to reach agreement with their creditors, who would benefit, as Greece would then be able to make them fair and, as far as is possible, satisfactory proposals.

The Greek Government are prepared to submit the whole question to arbitration, which might include the capacity of Greece to pay.

Similar replies are understood to have been received by the French and Italian Governments.—British Wireless Service.

HIGH TARIFFS LIKELY IN JAPAN.

New Duties For Inclusion In The Budget.

Tokyo, Yesterday.

The Tariff Commission have recommended for inclusion in the Budget that specific duties be raised by 35 per cent. for the purpose of balancing the loss due to the drop in the exchange rate; also the application of a protective tariff on 27 articles, including some which have hitherto been duty free.

The list is estimated to increase the revenue by 16,000,000 yens.—Reuter.

RECTOR OF STIFFKEY ON TRIAL

Emphatic Denial of Immorality.

NEVER SLEPT FOR MOVE THAN THREE HOURS

Powerful Speech by Counsel.

London, Yesterday.

The Rev. A. Davidson, Rector of Stiffkey, who is being tried by the Norwich Consistory Court on a charge of immoral conduct, entered the witness box to-day after a powerful eight and a half hour's speech on his behalf by his Counsel, Mr. R. F. Levy.

The Rector described his career, which included clerical service in the Army and Navy. He emphatically denied that he was ever guilty of adultery or any other immorality.

His statement that he never slept longer than three hours nightly and sometimes did not sleep at all created some surprise.

He explained that his acquaintance with the girls in the case was purely for the purpose of helping them. There was never any question of immoral conduct with them on his part.—Reuter.

LOCAL JAPANESE ROBBED

Haul of Jewellery from Residence.

DIAMONDS AND PEARLS.

A haul of jewellery worth $675 was made last evening by a burglar who broke into the residence of Mr. F. Suzuki, at 20, Macdonnell Road.

The more valuable articles stolen were two platinum rings, one set with diamonds and the other with diamonds and pearls, which are valued at $300 each.

Among the other missing jewellery were a gold ring set with a small diamond, a gold watch and chain, and a pair of gold cuff links.

Police Informed.

The Police have been informed and detectives are investigating the burglary.

Mr. Suzuki, who is a new comer to the Colony, is on the staff of the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha of 14, Pedder Street, who are agents for the Mitsubishi Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., and Osaka Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

U.S. WATCHES PACIFIC

Her Entire Fleet May Be Kept There.

FAR EASTERN FACTORS

Political "Undertones Of Speculation"

Admiral Pratt's Explanation.

Washington, Friday.

It is announced that the American Atlantic Fleet, at present in the Pacific Ocean, is remaining there until October 1.

"Gunnery Practice."

Later.

The decision of the Navy Department to keep the Fleet in the Pacific Ocean was provoked by the desire to economise and at the same time, to take advantage of the location of the force to indulge in "large scale gunnery practice," according to Admiral Pratt, Chief of Naval Operations.

Nevertheless, it is pointed out, the State Department recently suggested to the Navy Department that a "scouting fleet" should be retained in the Pacific, presumably in view of the Far Eastern situation.—Reuter's American Service.

"Scouting" Fleet."

In view of the above the following cable, which appeared in the London "Evening Standard" on April 25, is of unusual interest:—

The entire United States Fleet of 107 vessels may be kept in the Pacific indefinitely.

Tension between Russia and Japan is increasing in the Far East.

These two reports are being significantly linked in discussions in Washington political circles. Officials of the Navy Department admit that a proposal to keep the whole fleet in the Pacific is "under consideration," but they refuse to be more definite.

The facts are that virtually all seaworthy vessels of the fleet are now concentrated in the Pacific, the scouting fleet, normally based in the Atlantic, having been sent to the West Coast early this year for manoeuvres. At that time the trouble between China and Japan was at its height.

"Nothing Unusual".

The fleet manoeuvres are now over, but the scouting fleet remains in the Pacific.

Officials deprecate the idea that there is anything unusual or sensational in the present disposition of the fighting ships, and political observers find no immediate cause for alarm in the Far East; but an undertone of speculation persists in some American political circles. —British United Press.

COOLER FRENCH HOSPITALITY

Foreigners to Be Watched More Closely.

REACTION TO MURDER OF MR. DOUMER

Severe Penalties to Be Imposed.

Paris, Yesterday.

Stringent new regulations are to be adopted from to-day regarding the supervision of foreigners entering France.

The measures, which are the outcome of the assassination of M. Paul Doumer, include the imposition of severe penalties for expelled persons who return to France and stronger police protection for the President.—Reuter.

BUILDERS PUZZLED BY PHILLIPAR FIRE

OUTBREAK REGARDED AS A MYSTERY

CAPTAIN'S EFFORTS TO BEACH THE LINER.

STILL HOPE FOR MISSING

Mystery surrounds the disaster which befell the Georges Phillipar, the 21,000-ton Messageries Maritimes liner which caught fire on May 14 when off Cape Guardafui. The shipbuilders are puzzled by the outbreak, since every precaution was taken against fire, and all the electric wiring was carefully insulated.

Another curious fact which emerges is that the deck where the fire first broke out had no inside cabins and there was nothing to prevent the passengers jumping into the sea through the portholes. According to a passenger, Mr. R. B. M. Muirhead, many passengers were trapped when the bulkheads giving access to the first-class deck were closed.

BLAZED FOR THREE DAYS.

Paris, Yesterday.

Reports from Marseilles reveal that the liner Georges Phillipar was only five miles from land and Captain Vicq was trying to beach the vessel when the breeze strengthened and he was compelled to order the passengers to take to the boats — "women and children first."

After this the liner blazed for three and a half days and sank 150 miles to the north of Cape Guardafui.

A lifeboat containng 75 persons was seen near Cape Guardafui but the fate of the occupants is unknown.

Hopes for Missing.

The number of passengers missing is still uncertain and it is still hoped that some of them may have been picked up by Arab dhows and taken to the coast safely.

Captain Vicq says that when outbreak started the flames were spreading like wildfire, despite the use of extinguishers.

Builders Mystified.

The most minute precautions, some even exaggerated, were taken to prevent firt when building the Georges Phillipar, declares the Assistant Manager of St. Nazaire Shipyard, in an interview with "Le Matin."

The makers are completely mystified, as it is believed that fire from short circuit was impossible, as in all the electric leads the copper strands were insulated and thick steel mesh held the leads apart in order to prevent any chance of contact.

All the circuits had safety fuses, and each section or compartment of the ship could easily be isolated. Moreover, the deck where the fire occurred had no inside cabins and all the passengers could have been jumped into the sea through the port holes. —Reuter.

GENERAL SHIRAKAWA IN DANGER

BOMB VICTIM IN GRAVE CONDITION

VETERAN SOLDIER WHO LED EXPEDITION.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION TO BE MADE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Last Night.

General Shirakawa, who commanded the Japanese expeditionary forces in the Shanghai area during hostilities, is reported to be in a serious condition. Blood transfusion is necessary.

The Japanese here are concerned over the welfare of the veteran soldier, who was injured in the recent bombing outrage, when Dr. Kawabata was killed and Dr. Shigemitsu was gravely injured.

It is declared by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council that Osaka is a place at which an infectious or contagious disease, namely, small-pox, prevails.

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